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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

☞Letters on Business, Subscriptions, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

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The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Scientific Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the family.

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Beecher at Home.

PRAYER MEETING AND PUBLIC RECEPTION.

Enthusiasm of the Plymouth People.

REMARKS OF THE PASTOR.

NEW YORK, October 2.—Plymouth Church was packed with people this evening to hear Mr. Beecher, on his return from his summer vacation. Large vases of flowers stood at each end of the platform. At seven o'clock there was no standing room either in the church or passages, and ladies were frequently borne out during the services in a fainting condition. Among those present, were Mrs. Beecher, Charles Beecher, Dr. Edward Beecher, Colonel Beecher, Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, Assistant Pastor Halliday, all the members of the late Investigating Committee, Professor Rossiter, W. Raymond and the trustees of the Church.

Promptly at 7:30, Mr. Beecher came on the platform and was received with a loud storm of applause. He gave out the hymn, "Praise God from whom all blessings flow," which was sung by the congregation with great spirit. Mr. Beecher then offered a brief prayer, in which he thanked God for their meeting on the twenty-seventh anniversary of his pastorate of the Church. He prayed that much good might accrue from his labors during the coming season, and returned thanks to God for all his past blessings. Another hymn was sung, and prayer was offered by Professor Raymond. He besought the Lord to bless the man on his right hand, and gave thanks for the trials of discipline brought upon their pastor, which was for the glory of Zion.

After the congregation had sung another hymn, Mr. Beecher, rising to his feet, said that he would much rather have met his friends as usual at the end of his vacation, but he was anxious that the good old customary Friday night prayer meetings should not be departed from. They were met together, as in so many years before, at the commencement of what might be considered a new year, to consecrate themselves to the spread of Christ's kingdom on the earth. When troubles carried us away under burdens that we had not strength to bear, and under the waves of sorrow; when our strength failed, God's strength began. When sorrows were no longer to be tolerated and men came to the end of their endurance, then, in its plentitude and abundance, came the everlasting presence and power of the Almighty. Then men looked back with amazement to think that their courage ever failed. When affliction or trouble was on a man, he should not hold down his head as a prisoner in chains. It was for us to lift up ourselves from the visible into the invisible; and though there might be troubles low down, God was above the clouds. He made an appeal to the young men of the congregation to grow in righteousness and the spirit of truth, and say to themselves, "I shall not crumble into dust but shall rise irresistibly in the power of the heart of Christ." I ask not your confidence or sympathy, but the unity of a blessed hope; that you feel a sympathy for the weak, to lift them up and save them for Christ. He alluded very remotely to the discipline the Church had gone through, which he thought was only a kind of grindstone to sharpen their weapons of spiritual warfare for the remainder of the year; and he thought they should be all animated by a spirit of love, joy and peace in God. This had been their animating purpose for twenty-seven years, and they would come out of this tribulation for no other purpose than the glory of God.

Another hymn was then sung, and the benediction was pronounced by Mr. Beecher, which ended the proceedings. At their close the friends of the pastor closed up around the platform, and shook hands with and congratulated him, and it was fully half an hour before the church was cleared of the throng which had filled it.

The Plymouth Association, at the close of the proceedings, held a private and informal gathering, for the purpose of tendering a reception to Mr. Beecher. They gathered in their meeting-room above the lecture room, in large numbers. The room was handsomely decorated with flowers and banners, on which were inscribed "Love," "His banner over us was Love" and similar inscriptions. When Mr. Beecher appeared in the room, after receiving the greetings of all his friends in the church below, he was received with loud and long continued applause. At its close a young lady sang "Home, Sweet Home" to an accompaniment, which was followed, after brief intervals, by the songs "Auld Lang Syne," "The Last Rose of Summer," "The Marseillaise" and other well known airs. Mr. Beecher then promenaded through the room and held brief conversations with those present, which brought the proceedings to a termination.

BUTLERISM.

One of the General's Young Men Confesses His Wickedness--Real Money Used in the Butler Canvasses--Caucuses Actually Packed by Butler's Friend.

BOSTON, October 2.—The following letter from S. J. Simmons, brother of the collector of this port, appeared in yesterday's evening edition of the *Herald*:

"I well know the opposition I shall meet with in giving the following facts to the public. I, and I alone, am responsible for the statement I am about to make. The question is asked, what is Butlerism? It is chicanery, fraud and corruption. For three years, as a United States officer, in Government hours and using Government time, I have done that for the Butler party which at this moment brings a blush of shame to my face. I have gone to New Bedford, Lawrence, Fall River, Salem and other places, and have used the power I possessed as a United States officer to intimidate men in the liquor business into working and voting for Benjamin F. Butler. I have, while an officer, packed the caucuses in Boston and the other places mentioned above, in the interest of Butler. I well know that Butler, with all the power he has, will endeavor, as his orders have stated, to crush me, but fearlessly I give the public these facts and hold myself personally responsible for what I say. I have received money from United States Marshal Usher and other Butler men, to carry on the nefarious work of Butlerism. While in New Bedford—just before the Butler caucuses last year—I received money from the hands of his partner to carry on the caucuses there, and the money was used for that purpose. I received money from Usher to go to Fall River and pack caucuses for Butler. I stand ready, as a young man, formerly a strong Butler man, to take the stump in any place between the hills of Berkshire and shores of Provincetown, to proclaim to the State the rottenness of corruption that fills to repletion the Butler organization. I well know that I shall be accused of treachery and falsehood, but I stand ready to meet any Butler man on any platform in any place in this State and discuss the merits of Butlerism. They will call me insane, perhaps, but every man who knows me and knows my record as a soldier and citizen, will say I mean just what I say, and have courage to back it up at any time and in any place. I hold myself personally responsible for every word I utter, and it is my earnest wish to speak before the people of Salem as soon as possible on this matter. I shall be attacked on every side by Butler men, who have been my friends, but with truth on my side, and possessing pluck to speak, I defy them one and all, and I now throw down my gage.

"S. J. SIMMONS."

LOUISIANA.

Governor Kellogg On the State Finances.

NEW ORLEANS, October 3.—In reply to a criticism that the only reduction of State expenses under the present State government has been at the expense of the bondholders, Governor Kellogg has addressed the following supplemented statement to the *Picayune*: "The expenses of the State government last year were $411,000 less than the expenses of 1872, and $803,000 less than the expenses of 1871. This year the expenses will show a still greater reduction. It is true that the tax of four mills for general purposes remains unchanged, but the tax has heretofore never been sufficient to meet the expenses of the State government. In 1869, the amount of warrants issued in excess of receipts from the four mill general fund tax, was $750,602; in 1870 it was $888,313; in 1871 it was $1,497,162, and in 1872 it was $1,116,040. It is by this excess of warrants over receipts, that a large portion of the floating debt of the State has been piled up. We are endeavoring to confine the expenses within the receipts from the four mill tax, and have so far succeeded that there remained only a balance of $180,000 excess of expenditures over receipts last year. This year it is believed the receipts will nearly or quite cover the expenses. One of the constitutional amendments to be voted on in November renders it impossible for any State government hereafter to issue warrants in excess of its receipts, and this cuts off one great source of the present financial difficulties in the State."

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

Official Statement for September.

Decrease for the Month, $435,417.

WASHINGTON, October 1, 1874.—The following is a recapitulation of the Public Debt of the United States for the month of September, 1874, just issued:

Six per cent. bonds....	$1,207,204,600	
Five per cent. bonds....	517,025,200	
Total coin bonds........		$1,724,229,800
Lawful money debt........		14,678,000
Matured debt........		6,457,710
Legal tender notes......	$ 382,075,407	
Certificates of deposit..	56,350,000	
Fractional currency....	46,731,018	
Coin certificates........	26,415,600	
Total without interest........		$ 511,572,026
Total debt........		$2,256,937,536
Total interest........		32,681,177
Total debt and interest........		$2,289,618,713
Cash in Treasury, coin .	$ 77,409,677	
Cash in Treasury, currency........	16,115,840	
Special deposit held for redemption of certificates of deposit as provided by law........	56,350,000	
Total in Treasury........		$ 149,875,518
Debt less cash in the Treasury...		2,139,743,196
Decrease during September........		435,417
Bonds issued to Pacific Railroad Companies; interest payable in lawful money, principal outstanding........		64,623,512
Interest accrued and not yet paid...		969,352
Interest paid by United States......		24,325,396
Interest repaid by transportation of mails, &c........		5,469,979
Balance of interest paid by United States........		18,855,418

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE

England.

GUNPOWDER EXPLOSION IN LONDON—A DOZEN PERSONS KILLED—A PANIC IN THE CITY.

LONDON, October 2.—At five o'clock this morning a barge lying in Regent's canal, near the Zoological Garden, and loaded with powder, exploded. The report of the explosion was heard a distance of twenty miles from the place where it occurred. The firemen have been dragging the canal all morning. Up to this hour five bodies, victims of the explosion, have been recovered. The lights in the railway station and other buildings, two miles away, were extinguished by the concussion. Many persons made narrow escapes from death. A number of animals in the Zoological Gardens were killed. The quantity of powder that exploded was four tons. Details of the occurrence show that its disastrous effects were wide spread. Many trees were uprooted, and a house, located two miles distant from the canal, was shattered. Seven persons are yet missing. There was a perfect panic here for hours, and it was not until the cause of the terrific report was learned, that the fears of the people were allayed. Several persons died from fright.

NEW MARKET HANDICAP.

LONDON, October 2.—The race for the New Market October handicap to-day, was won by Wild Myrtle; Lady Patricia second, and Genuine third. The last betting was ten to one against Wild Myrtle, twelve to one against Lady Patricia and twelve to one against Genuine. There were twelve starters.

THE LOST AMERICAN CABLE.

LONDON, October 2.—The steamer Faraday will put to sea as soon as she has taken in provisions and coal, and will resume the attempt to recover the direct cable, of which she had laid six hundred knots when it was lost. Should her efforts be successful, she will proceed to lay the remainder of the cable to the American coast.

NEUTRALITY IN SPANISH AFFAIRS.

LONDON, October 3.—The Spanish steamer Juan, now in the harbor of Sligo, has been warned by the authorities not to sail, and orders have been issued to prevent her departure. She has thirteen Armstrong guns on board, which are supposed to be destined for the Carlists. The captain declares that the guns are the property of the Spanish Government and he is taking them to England for repairs. An investigation is in progress.

Austria.

MEMBERS OF ARCTIC EXPEDITION DECORATED.

VIENNA, October 2.—The Emperor Francis Joseph has decorated all the members of the Arctic Exploring Expedition, including the sailors.

France.

THE POPE WRITES TO MACMAHON.

The *Journal de Paris* says the Pope has written a conciliatory and friendly letter to President MacMahon, acknowledging the efforts of France in his favor.

APPLICATION OF NEWSPAPER GAG.

The sale of the *Siecle* and the *Dix Neuvieme Siecle* in the streets has been prohibited. The offense of the latter journal was an article making an invidious comparison of the Thiers administration with the present government.

PROTEST OF SPANISH GOVERNMENT.

The *Liberte* states that the Spanish Government has issued a protest against the conveyance of arms to the Carlists by sea.

Turkey.

CONSPIRACY IN SERVIA.

BELGRADE, October 2.—A conspiracy for the overthrow of the reigning dynasty of Servia has been discovered. Many arrests have been made, and arms have been seized. Ex-Prince Karageorgewich is believed to be the prime instigator of the movement.

Germany.

ARBITRARY ARRESTS.

BERLIN, October 5.—A dispatch from Stettin announces that a domiciliary visit has, as the result of a judicial decision, been made to the residence of Count Arnim, and that the Count himself has been arrested. The Catholic Vicar of Posen, having disobeyed an order to leave the province within twelve hours, has been forcibly ejected.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE VON ARNIM ARREST.

LONDON, October 5.—The *National Zeitung* and *Post*, of Berlin, state that Count Von Arnim was arrested on a charge of embezzling important State papers. The Prussian *Cross Gazette* reports that four Berlin policemen and two functionaries of the Foreign office appeared last Sunday at Count Von Arnim's estate, Nassenheide, and demanded a number of letters signed by Bismarck, and sent to Von Arnim while he was ambassador. The letters relate to the Count's private affairs, and were to be used as a basis for certain legal proceedings which their possessor has already instituted. The Count replied to the officers, summons, that the papers were not in his house. He refused to tell where they were and declared that he would not surrender them. The police made a long and fruitless search of the premises and then conducted the Count to Berlin where he was lodged in a police station. The Count's residence in Berlin was also searched but the papers were not found. Only a private letter book was seized. The members of Von Arnim's family have petitioned the Emperor for the prisoner's release, on the ground that his health is bad and confinement is dangerous.

JAPAN.

The Terrible August Typhoon---Hundreds of Lives Lost---Thousands of Houses Destroyed---Cattle Killed and Vessels Wrecked---The Formosan Difficulty---Death of the Acting German Consul Avenged.

SAN FRANCISCO.—October 2.—The Vasco De Gama brings dates from Yokohama to September 11th. The assassin of Heber, the Acting German Consul at Hokodadi, has been sentenced to death. The Mikado has expressed to Von Brandt, the German Minister, his personal regrets at the occurrence. The Minister notified the Government that, while he does not press any money compensation, he demands an Imperial notification forbidding the wearing of swords within certain distances of foreign settlements.

The typhoon which visited the southern part of Japan August 20th, was one of the most severe ever experienced by foreigners. The steamer Ping or Goaloo and the German bark Hamburg, were driven on the rocks at Nagasaki. The iron-clad ram Stonewall was sunk. Hundreds of Japaneese junks were wrecked, and fully two hundred lives were lost at Nagasaki alone. Storehouses were overthrown. The Governor's new house is a heap of ruins. Kabe also suffered. Not less than one thousand junks were wrecked. Sagokan came in for a share of the typhoon. Six thousand houses were destroyed and one hundred lives lost. Thousands of cattle on the plantations were killed.

Ten thousand Chinese troops had reached Singapore, *en route* to Formosa. When the Vasco left Yokohama there were still prevalent conflicting reports about Formosa. The opinion seemed to be prevalent that war must ensue.

Longfellow's new poem, the "Hanging of the Crane," is a pure, sweet, domestic idyl; not strong, or strikingly original, or sounding any depths of experience, or clothed in any breadth of expression.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 1, 1874.

The Great Wedding.

The wedding of the daughter of General Sherman and Mr. Fitch, of the Engineers, United States Navy, gave the Executive departments a holiday appearance to-day. Business, as far as the chief officers were concerned, was practically suspended. The nuptial ceremony, rendered with all the pageantry and form of the Roman Catholic Church, was, without question, the most imposing ever witnessed at the National Capital. The High Pontifical Mass was excellently rendered by the choir, but to Protestants, and especially those of Evangelical notions of church forms, it smacked decidedly of the operatic. The vestments of Archbishop J. B. Purcell, of Cincinnati, celebrant, were superb. His chasuble was of heavily embroidered gold, sandals of gold, stockings of white silk, mitre brilliant with gems and crozier of gold. The General, as he led his daughter to the altar, wore an expression of satisfaction with the event. After the close of the ceremony there was considerable criticism of the Archbishop's address, it being considered by many, in some of its particulars, irrelevant. The presents were numerous and rich, and the reception at the house of the bride's parents was an affair long to be pleasantly remembered by those favored with an invitation.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 5, 1874.

The Pension Office Report.

The annual report of the Commissioner of Pensions will show that the maximum as to the number on the rolls has been reached and passed. The diminution for the year will be quite marked, though the number cannot be stated. At the same time the sum paid for pensions will be largely increased, owing to the advance of nearly all the rates by the last Congress. The decrease in the number of pensioners is owing chiefly to the minor children reaching the age of sixteen. Marriages among widows are growing rapidly less each year. The addition to the various rates made at the last session have increased disbursements to a greater extent than was expected. The addition to the pension appropriation for next year, in spite of the large reduction in numbers will be over a million dollars. This year, General Baker will have the satisfaction of reporting that no defalcations have taken place among the pension agents. The Commissioner has introduced a system of guards and checks which have worked admirably. Agents are now required to pay all sums in checks and state all the important circumstances of payment upon the stubs which must be retained. The agents are also required to forward a full statement of all disbursements and balances on hand, every two weeks. The sub-treasurers and national depositories are also required to send statements of the pension agent's accounts each fortnight, so that every other week the office has a perfect check upon each agent. Now the delay in auditing the accounts, which necessarily occurs at the Treasury, does not delay the pension office, as General Baker has organized a very efficient auditing division in his office.

The Counterfeit Currency.

The Comptroller of the Currency has received a very large part of the issues of five dollar bills of the Traders National Bank of Chicago, of which the excellent five dollar counterfeit is in circulation. In a short time, the Comptroller hopes to be able to announce that the entire issue of this denomination has been retired.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 1, 1874.

THE FITCH-SHERMAN WEDDING.

The marriage of Mr. Thomas W. Fitch, of the Engineer Corps of the United States Navy, to Miss Maria Ewing Sherman, daughter of Gen. Sherman, took place in St. Aloysius Roman Catholic Church this morning at 11 o'clock. The marriage was solemnized by the Most Rev. J. Purcell, Archbishop of Cincinnati, a personal friend of Mrs. Sherman. The church, which seats nearly 2,000 persons, was densely crowded that number of invitations having been issued. Among the guests were President Grant and members of the Cabinet, members of the diplomatic corps, distinguished army and navy officers, and prominent civilians, nearly all accompanied by ladies; the number of notables present exceeding that on any like occasion ever assembled in this city. The nuptial mass was celebrated by the Most Rev. Archbishop Purcell, attended by Rev. Father Healey, President of Georgetown College, Rev. Father Mooney, of Brooklyn (pastor of the church, to which Mr. Fitch, the groom, belongs), Rev. Father Maguire, pastor, and Rev. Father Jamison, assistant pastor, of St. Aloysius, and a number of other clergymen. The music was Giorga's Mass in C, sung by the choir of the church, assisted by a double quartette. The bridesmaids were: Misses Lizzie and Ella Sherman, sisters of the bride; Miss Phillips, of Cincinnati; Miss Fanny Marcy, daughter of General Marcy, United States Army; Miss Alice Bartley, of Washington; Miss Marie Patterson, of St. Louis; Miss Ella Ewing and Miss Bessie Smith, of Cincinnati. The groomsmen were: Charles Rae, of the Engineer Corps; Lieutenant Hunter, Paymaster Cochran, Edwin Wells, of the Engineer Corps; Lieutenant Wood, of the United States Navy; Lieutenant Russell, of the Marine Corps; Thomas E. Sherman, brother of the bride, and Mr. Galvin, of Boston.

The bridal party entered the church in the following order: Lieut. Wood and Miss Ella Sherman; Lieut. Russell and Miss Bessie Smith; Edwin Wells and Miss Ella Ewing; Thomas E. Sherman and Miss Marie Patterson; Mr. Galvin and Miss Alice Bartley; Paymaster Cochran and Miss Fanny Marcy; Lieut. Hunter and Miss Phillips; Charles Rae and Miss Lizzie Sherman; the bride, leaning upon the arm of her father. The groom stood within the sacristy, near the door leading to the sanctuary, and as the bridal party approached the altar he passed through the sanctuary, leaning upon the arm of General Hugh Ewing, brother of Mrs. Sherman, and met the bride near the enterance to the sanctuary, where he received her from her father. The entire party then approached the altar railing and, after kneeling a short time, took the positions assigned them. As the procession marched down the aisle, Mendelssohn's Wedding March was rendered upon the organ. Preceding the bridal party, upon entering the church, was Mrs. General Sherman with her brother, Judge R. B. Ewing, General T. C. Ewing, Senator Sherman, Judge Bartley and Col. Moulton. All being in readiness, the Most Reverend Archbishop entered the sanctuary from the sacristy, and proceed with the marriage ceremony, the bride and groom receiving the Holy Communion. At the conclusion of the mass a special blessing was given, and the ceremony was ended.

The bride wore a dress of white silk, trimmed with white satin tulle and orange blossoms, with pearl jewelry. The bridesmaids wore dresses of white silk, trimmed with white illusion, each alternate bridesmaid haveing her dress also trimmed with pink and blue flowers, those wearing pink passing to the left, and those wearing white to the right, as they entered the sanctuary. The groom and groomsmen, with the exception of Thomas Sherman and Mr. Galvin, were in full uniform. Messrs. Sherman and Galvin were in full evening dress. As the procession left the church a triumphant march from "Il Propheta" was performed.

The newly married couple leave this evening at six o'clock, for their bridal tour North and West, reaching St. Louis, their future residence, about the 15th inst. In Brooklyn, the bridal party will be entertained by Mrs. Fitch, mother of the groom, and in Lancaster, Ohio, by the relatives of Mrs. Sherman, residing at that place.

Before the mass, Archbishop Purcell read portions of Scripture relating to the sacrament of matrimony, and then addressed the congregation. He said that the marriage ceremony had never before been performed in the United States under more interesting circumstances than at present. He was told that among those in the church was the ruler of this great Republic, the greatest nation of ancient or modern times. Here also was the father of the bride, who had achieved such fame as a soldier, and who was a most devoted patriot. There were other brave officers and Generals present, who had gained the admiration and respect of every nation of the earth. He then referred to the sanctity of the marriage tie, and said when the marriage union was consummated under such auspices as were witnessed to-day, there was every reason to believe that Almighty God would bless the couple. The Archbishop next spoke of the family of the bride, referring to her grandfather and her grandmother, Judge and Mrs. Ewing, and the traits of their characters. He again spoke of the sacrament about to be administered, and said marriage was essentially a religious ceremony, and not a mere civil contract. It had been raised to the dignity of a sacrament by the Savior of the world. He congratulated the vast assemblage in attendance, upon the good order maintained, by which was shown respect for the house of God and for our Divine Lord here present, as well as to His Excellency, the President, and to the bride and groom.

Bishop Wood, of the Diocese of Philadelphia, was present and occupied the dais on the right side of the altar, within the sanctuary rails. He was attended by Rev. Father Boyle, of St. Peter's Church, of this city. The bride and groom and attendants were all within the sanctuary rail during the entire ceremony.

The floral decorations at the church were not very elaborate, but in excellent taste. The main altar, as well as those on either side, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin and St. Joseph, were filled with cut flowers, and a few plants were distributed near them. The crowd outside the church was so great that entrance could not be gained for fifteen or twenty minutes after arriving at the church. In the church, on the right of the center aisle, the front pews were reserved for the family, and on the left for the President and Cabinet. In the rear of the family, seats were reserved for members of General Sherman's staff. The President having been delayed by an accident, and the ceremony having been begun when he entered the church, he passed down one of the side aisles with Mrs. Grant, followed by Marshal and Mrs. Sharpe, and took a seat near the sanctuary rail. Senator Sherman, who was in the center of the church with the family, noticed the President at the side, and, passing over to where he was, escorted Mrs. Grant to the pew which he left, and then surrendered his seat to the President and took one on the side aisle for himself. Officers of the army and navy present were all in full uniform, and seats were reserved for them and their ladies upon either side of the church. About one-half of the church was left for the general public, to whom invitations had been extended, and the crowd was greatest in this part of the edifice.

The ceremony over, the bridal party returned to Gen. Sherman's residence and received their friends from one to four o'clock. The bride and groom were in the back parlor, while General and Mrs. Sherman occupied the front parlor. The bridal party received congratulations in front of the niche containing the bust of General Sherman, under a canopy of flowers draped with smilax, from which also was suspended the marriage bell of snow white flowers. During the reception ceremony the Marine band, stationed in the grounds west of the parlor, played appropriate airs.

After the guests paid their respects to the bride, in the Sherman mansion, they passed into the adjoining house, occupied by Assistant Postmaster General Routt, where a magnificent banquet awaited them. A table was set with covers for a thousand persons. Although many were present, there was no disagreeable crowding. The residence and its entrance were profusely decorated with palms, century plants, dragon flowers, euphorbias, maranta, American yucca ferns and numerous exotics. The halls and banisters were wreathed with evergreens, and the doors leading into the various rooms were covered with cedars.

The bridal presents, numerous and valuable, were exhibited in the library room.

On the road to the wedding, the horses attached to the President's carriage ran away. The carriage contained the President, and Mrs. Grant, and Marshal Sharpe and wife. None of them were injured, though the carriage was smashed. The President immediately hailed another carriage and his party proceeded to the church, arriving there about five minutes after the service had begun.

FIVE-TWENTIES CALLED IN.

The Secretary of the Treasury gives notice that the principal and accrued interest of the following five-twenty bonds of 1862 will be paid at the Treasury on and after the first of January, 1875, and that interest on said bonds will cease on that day:

Coupon bonds—Fifty dollars, No. 1,311 to 4,200, both inclusive; one hundred dollars, No. 1,967 to 6,200, inclusive; five hundred dollars, No. 1,787 to 5,000, inclusive; one thousand dollars, No. 4,371 to 14,900, inclusive. Total, nine million dollars.

Registered bonds—Fifty dollars, No. 1,801 to 1,820, both inclusive; one hundred dollars, No. 13,901 to 14,150, inclusive; five hundred dollars, No. 7,951 to 8,070, inclusive; one thousand dollars, No. 32,951 to 33,350, inclusive; five thousand dollars, No. 10,151 to 10,260, inclusive; ten thousand dollars, No. 12,501 to 13,200, inclusive. Total, one million dollars. Grand total, ten million dollars.

THE FALL RIVER DISASTER.

Verdict of the Coroner's Jury---No One to Blame---Whitewash and Moral Lessons.

FALL RIVER, October 3.—The verdict of the Coroner's jury on the Granite Mills disaster was rendered this afternoon. The jurors find that the fire department were as promptly on hand as could be expected from the confusion of the alarm, caused by striking four different boxes at about the same time, but that the hooks and ladders of the fire department were insufficient, for an emergency of this kind, and were poorly handled on this occasion. The many reports concerning other branches of the department are unfounded.

It is apparent that due precaution was not used in giving the alarm to the persons at work on the sixth story. Had such an alarm been given, and the care indicated been taken, the lives of all persons in that story might have been saved, notwithstanding there was but one escape therefrom, viz: the tower stairs. It is remarkable, the fire being discovered in the mule room in the fourth story, that among all the men employed there, as well as of those in the fifth story, to whom there can be no doubt the alarm was general and ample, a single man did not have presence of mind enough to warn their fellow operatives in the sixth story to flee from their fiery fate; and had even the male operatives in the sixth story not become panic stricken at the first alarm of fire that reached them, they might have led all the women and children in their charge down the lower stairs in safety.

The evidence fully shows that all the appliances for extinguishing fires in all the stories such as tanks, pump and pipes, and horizontal pipes and hose, in the various rooms, were in this mill apparently ready for use on the morning of the fire; but apparently water was wanting in them, and the hose and pipes were useless in the fourth story at this time.

In the construction of the mill, the jurors believe it to be the aim of the corporation to furnish every facility that money could purchase, and the lessons of the past furnish, for the escape of the employees from their mill in case of fire; but it was proved conclusively that there were not ample means of escape from the attic. Had there been, the loss of life would have been avoided, and the jurors suggest, as an additional means of safety and escape, that in case of fire it should be so arranged, that an alarm struck in any story should reach all others in the mill. From the evidence the jurors say that it clearly and indubitably appears that all the means of escape by the doors from every story, were free and unobstructed, except by smoke and flame, there being no locks or bolts on any door communicating with any room, excepting the lower door leading to the tower, and that is always open during the time the help is employed. The approximate cause of the death of James Turner and the twenty-two others on the morning in question, was caused by the burning of the mill, they either being destroyed by fire inside or killed by leaping to the ground from the mill. The jurors conclude their verdict as follows:

"Let the lesson pass not unheeded either to mill-owners or the public in general, that human life is precious, and that all means that tend to save either particularly or generally, this precious boon to the poorest mortal, has the sanction of all mankind, and an example in Him who died for all."

Latta and Universal Liberty.

[From the Philadelphia Press.]

When in 1865 an act was before the Legislature regulating the carrying of passengers on street railways, the discussion called out all the peculiar bitterness of opposition for which the Democracy were so famous in their hate of the colored race. John Latta, the present Democratic candidate for Lieutenant Governor, was a member of the Senate at that period, and voted against every proposition to give the colored people equal rights on such public conveyances. In the course of the debate on the resolution referred to, Mr. Latta fiercely declared:

"I hold that this proposition is one step towards the organization of a monarchical form of government in this country. This State, the Union of States, and the Government of the Union—these were all formed on the broadest principles of democratic equality—upon the doctrine of 'equal rights' to all—upon the very laws of nature itself—and they afford a living illustration of equality among those whom God saw fit to make unequal. I hold that the wealthiest negroes are not equal with the white people of this country, *and that any law or provision which proposes to raise them to an equality with the white men of America* IS A STEP TOWARDS THE FORMATION OF A MONARCHICAL FORM OF GOVERNMENT."

When in 1864 a constitutional amendment was proposed to confer the right of the elective franchise on Pennsylvania soldiers in the field, fighting for the Union, John Latta, then in the Senate, spoke and voted against the measure, doing all in his power to defeat it. Among the reasons given for this opposition to enfranchise the soldiers of the Union, was that men who bear arms are not fit to exercise an elective franchise; and another, that the proposed amendment was contrary to the genius of our institutions.

It is for services like these that the Democracy of Pennsylvania now honor John Latta, because he did little other work while in the Legislature save that of delivering bitter partisan speeches against all propositions to secure the liberty of the slave and do honor to the soldiers who were defending the Union which the slaveholders were waging a traitorous war to destroy.

CALIFORNIA OIL FIELD.

The New Oil Region—Early Attempts at Development—The San Fernando District—The Pico Spring—Geological Formation—Gold and Silver Bearing Quartz and Coal—Primitive Tools and Machinery in Use—No Present Opening for Drillers and Pumpers—Will the Business Pay?

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

LOS ANGELES, CAL., September 24, 1874.

Since my arrival here, numerous letters have been shown me from parties in the East, and particularly the oil regions of Pennsylvania, asking for information in regard to the oil territory here; its prospects; the character of the country; the quality of the oil; what kind of rock it is found in, etc., and I have been requested to answer a thousand and one questions, all of which I would cheerfully do, but consider your columns a better medium for general information.

THE OIL REGIONS.

It will be recollected that nine or ten years ago Professor Gilliman, of Harvard, made a geological tour through this State, and among other things discovered petroleum, and expressed the opinion that immense deposits existed in the coast range. Passengers by steamer from San Francisco will see the ocean covered with a thick, dark oil for miles along the coast off Santa Barbara. Large deposits of asphaltum and beds of *brea* (a substance which appears to be identical with asphaltum, only containing more earthly matter, and hardened by exposure), are found from Santa Barbara southward to San Diego. Throughout this region springs of oil and gas abound, coming up generally with water. These indications and the views of the Professor led to the formation of several companies for the purpose of boring wells. One of these was started at San Buena Ventura, or in that vicinity. They procured good machinery, and erected a *refinery* and started to bore under the most favorable auspices, and after a siege, which can be compared with the mountain which, after tremendous labor, brought forth a mouse, they contrived to reach a depth of *nearly three hundred feet*, and got about a barrel of oil, having spent in the operation nearly a hundred thousand dollars. This account I have had from prominent and reliable men, all of whom agree in the substance of their narrations. The "Philadelphia Company" put down two wells at the Comula Ranch, about twelve miles from the present field of operations. One of these struck oil at a depth of between five and eight hundred feet, and my informant says it is still flowing several barrels per day. He is considered perfectly reliable here, and has kindly offered to furnish horses and guide me to it, which want of time alone has thus far prevented me accepting. Several persons will visit it within a week, however, and I shall await their report. The other was sunk several hundred feet, when litigation put a stop to the work, which has never been resumed. General Beal, of Chester, Pa., and Thomas A. Scott were also interested there, I believe.

The San Fernando or Hughes well, was commenced on the *top* of the mountain above the "Pico spring," about six miles from Lyons station, on the stage road from Los Angeles to San Francisco. Mr. Hughes, by the direction of the spirits, started to look at a certain spot marked by a lone tree, and struck oil and a strong gas vein at a depth of only one hundred and seventy feet. Here the tools got fast, and having no tools for that purpose, they failed to get them out; considerable quantities of oil were pumped out with the sand pump. The business received a blow from the failure of the Venture and Philadelphia companies, and various other causes, from which it is just recovering.

THE SAN FERNANDO DISTRICT

is reached by a two hours' ride from Los Angeles, twenty by rail and eight by stage to Lyons station. Here we take horses and proceed to Temple and Wyle claims. On the latter a well was sunk during the former excitement to a depth of little over one hundred feet, when oil was struck, several barrels per day being produced. It still flows nearly that much, it is claimed, and at our visit was doing better than that. On the former claim a well is now going down. Water was struck at twenty feet, and oil and gas in small quantities at fifty feet. At one hundred and forty-three feet a slight caving in occurred, and they are now casing it. The foreman informed me on Monday that they would be at work again in a few days, when they would put on another set of men and run day and night, guaranteeing eighteen feet per day through—the rock they were in (a soft shale sandstone.) He also stated that they could get along without the casing.

Leaving this canon, we go on up the valley about a mile to the "Little Moon." A two inch hole was drilled here to the depth of fifty feet, eight or nine years ago, which has been flowing ever since, our guide told us, but it was not at this visit. A little further on, and we reached the Big Moon, situated at the head of an almost impassable canon. We started on foot from the tank, into which the oil flows through two thousand feet of two inch pipe. We climbed along the mountain side to the spring. Two tunnels have been cut into a strata of black shale, twenty and thirty feet respectively. Through this the oil is forced up by the gas, and runs into the pipe, from a few gallons to a barrel per day, I was told.

Returning again to the main canon, we proceed about a mile and a half farther to the Pico spring, going by a wagon road to the head of the canon. A tunnel similar to the Moon, was dug in the shale, and about thirty gallons of petroleum was collected per day. About twenty barrels were then on hand awaiting transportation. This was the finest oil we had seen, and satisfied us beyond a doubt of its existence here. This, which had been exposed to the sun, we judged to be about twenty-five degrees gravity. A refiner has since told me that it was twenty-seven degrees. Some from the Hughes well, several hundred feet up the mountain, I have been informed by a German doctor and chemist, is forty-two gravity.

Having visited these, the most important in the west of the State, we next day looked at the Great Eastern, Santa Clara, Dunkirk and Mountain view claims, just east of the hotel. Of these the first two present the most advantages, having plenty of wood, good water and lie just off the stage road. Here are numerous springs of thick, black oil, which oozing out, has formed large beds of *brea*, similar to those around the Pico and Wyle Springs. No digging has been done here, and no green petroleum is seen on the surface. At several places where the oil and gas bubbles up, the oil is greenish and aniline colors are seen. Capt. M. Kraszynski and A. J. Kraszynski, who keep the hotel and are most largely interested in these claims, inform me that there are over a hundred of these springs in the canon. We saw a great many but had neither time nor inclination to visit all.

THE ROCKS.

We are not prepared to give a detailed geological description of this region, not having investigated that subject to any great extent. The only rock encountered in the wells now being bored, and which have been bored, is a black shale and sandstone. The shale is generally overlaid with a stratum of sandstone, varying in thickness from a few feet to twenty or thirty. In some places, especially near the main ridge of the mountains, are thick strata of bluish quartzous granite, and ledges of gold and silver bearing quartz have been discovered in the vicinity. Rich gold placers are found in the neighborhood, and at Castac, eight miles north, a company is now at work constructing a ditch for the purpose of hydraulic operations. I have also been shown specimens of bituminous and anthracite coal (or what was pronounced by several coal dealers to be such,) from this district, and was shown a thin layer of coal in a sandstone bluff. A note from Mr. Kraszynski has just been received, stating that he has discovered a vein of coal which he wishes to have located. These deposits, as far as known, are small; but geologists, among whom is Prof. Denton, assert its existence in this region. The mountains are covered in places with oyster and other marine shells.

THE TOOLS AND MACHINERY

hitherto used, have been such as the ingenuity of the workmen suggested—the spring pole and augur. The present attempt is being made with one of the poorest "rigs" it has been my fortune to see, and the work is consequently slow. What is wanted here are tools and machinery, and a man with capital enough to put down a well himself if necessary, though he will find many to join in any undertaking that may be set afoot.

There is no opening at present for drillers or pumpers, and contractors would have to come supplied with drilling and fishing tools at least, and perhaps engines and boilers, which should be shipped from New York to Wilmington—the cheapest route. Those who come expecting to get a job on a well would be sadly disappointed in not finding a second Pit Hole, Millerstown or Modoc excitement, and most departments of labor are well supplied. There will be room for a hundred or a thousand when the first good well is struck, as many who hold claims are only waiting the result of the present attempt, while two companies have already taken steps to commence operations, by building roads and sending for machinery, &c.

WILL IT PAY?

Refined oil is selling at San Francisco at 25@37½ cents, wholesale, and retailing here at seventy-five cents per gallon, the cost of transportation from the former place being ten cents per gallon. Coal is sold for from eighteen to twenty-six dollars per ton, and gas is correspondingly high. Fuel of all kinds is expensive, and the local market, not to mention the coast trade, would consume the whole production for several years at least. Outside of this the China trade is the most important, requiring several millions of gallons every year, with a constantly increasing demand. Added to this, the convenience of transportation by cars or pipe lines to the coast, and the fact that by the "Carrearas Process" eighty-five per cent. of refined oil is guaranteed from the crude at a cost not to exceed half a cent per gallon, and we think it will pay.

B.

STATE FINANCES.

What Has Been Accomplished in Pennsylvania—Republican and Democratic Financiering Contrasted.

[From the Harrisburg Telegraph.

The administrative ability with which the Republican party has redeemed its pledges—that the affairs of the people, if committed to its guardianship, should be faithfully cared for—finds ample illustration in many States, but our own is a proud exhibition of honest zeal in governmental industry and energetic watchfulness in official places. Our system of revenue is a cause for just pride. The Chief Executive of the State has "won golden opinions from all sorts of people." And our financial affairs have been managed with marvelous skill and success.

In making these assertions we are reminded of the roar of execration with which the men, performing now such faithful duty, were assailed when they were candidates before the people. And it will not escape the observant reader, when he contrasts their official splendor with the charges made against them, how unreliable are the men and the journals making them. We are now entering upon another campaign, and the same abusive torrent begins to flow. To bring out in sharp relief the value of this abuse, we propose to go over again a record which any party might be proud to show.

The main local interest of our State lies in the extinction of our debt without distressing our industries; and if the Republicans are doing this, with a fair prospect of entire success, we affirm that this one point of administrative excellence is enough to settle the argument between it and the Democratic party. Especially is this the case if it can be shown, on irrefragable proof, that the Democratic party is unable to master the problem of financial affairs, and can do nothing with a public debt—except to incur it. And this precise point can, we think, be proven; and here are the facts which prove it:

The beginning of our debt dates back to 1828. Then a Democratic Governor was in office, and held until 1835, and the debt rose as follows:

Year.	Total Debt.	Annual Change.	
1828	$5,140,000		
1829	8,140,000	Increase	$3,000,000
1830	12,140,000	Increase	4,000,000
1831	14,062,448	Increase	1,922,448
1832	17,175,661	Increase	3,113,213
1833	19,935,648	Increase	2,759,987
1834	23,165,203	Increase	3,229,555
1835	24,589,743	Increase	1,424,540

Here we have the commencement, the total and the yearly addition to our debt under Democratic rule. Now we come to the three years of Ritner, a Whig:

1836	$24,330,003	Decrease	$259,743
1837	24,330,003	No change.	
1838	25,105,003	Increase	775,000

Thus, in three years during which the Democrats were out, the debt only increased $515,257 over the amount owed when Ritner was inaugurated. In the next year the Democrats came into office, and, of course, the debt increased, as the figures will show:

1839	$32,077,518	Increase	$6,972,515
1840	26,168,528	Increase	4,091,010
1841	39,198,521	Increase	3,029,993
1842	40,805,303	Increase	1,606,782
1843	41,951,515	Increase	1,146,212
1844	40,835,013	Decrease	1,116,502
1845	40,986,393	Increase	151,380
1846	40,789,577	Decrease	196,816
1847	40,628,946	Decrease	160,631
1848	40,474,737	Decrease	154,209

The Whigs left the State in debt $25,105,003. In ten years the Democrats had run it up to $40,474,737, an increase of $15,369,734! when the Whigs again obtained the victory. Their management is shown by the following figures:

1849	$40,511,173	Increase	$36,436
1850	40,775,485	Increase	264,312
1851	40,114,236	Decrease	661,249

Making a reduction from the debt, as they received it, of $360,501.

Then the Democrats again took charge of the State, and the result is given:

1852	$41,524,875	Increase	$1,410,639
1853	40,566,279	Decrease	958,576
1854	40,613,160	Increase	46,881

In these three years an increase of $499,924 was made. Then the Know-Nothings elected Pollock, and the financial result of his administration is as follows:

1855	$40,196,994	Decrease	$416,166
1856	40,117,835	Decrease	79,159
1857	39,881,738	Decrease	236,097

The Democrats again elected a Governor and reduced the total two millions, or nearly that much. We give the figures below:

1858	$39,488,243	Decrease	$393,495
1859	38,638,961	Decrease	749,282
1860	37,969,847	Decrease	669,114

And then the Republicans took charge, and have since held power. Their work is given below:

1861	$40,586,966.*	Increase	$2,610,819
1862	40,448,213.	Decrease	132,453
1863	39,496,596.	Decrease	951,617
1864	39,379,603.	Decrease	116,993
1865	37,476,258.	Decrease	1,903,345
1866	35,622,052.	Decrease	1,854,206
1867	37,704,409.†	Increase	2,082,357
1868	33,286,946.	Decrease	4,417,463
1869	32,814,540.	Decrease	472,406
1870	31,111,661.	Decrease	1,702,871
1871	29,279,820.	Decrease	1,831,846
1872	27,303,494.	Decrease	1,976,325
1873	25,798,821.	Decrease	1,504,673
1874‡	24,910,635.	Decrease	888,186

From this total of $24,910,635 must be deducted $9,000,000 now in the sinking Fund, and about a half million of cash in the General Fund, leaving the actual debt on October 1, 1874, $15,410,635.

These are eloquent figures. Eloquent not only for what they show of the splendid management of the Republican party, but equally so as showing the stupendous burden they have lifted off the shoulders of the taxpayers. If anything can add to this record it is found in the reduction of State taxes to a point which none of the other great States enjoy, and the placing of the burdens of our government on the corporations, who thus pay for the privileges and immunities conferred on them by the people. A system which has extorted the praise and admiration of all the States, and one which combines at once keen business tact, wise statesmanship and equal justice. The people escape taxation in a great measure for State purposes, and the privilege granted to corporations is made to return a consideration to the State which endowed them with corporate franchises.

Space compels us to cut short this honorable and pleasing record. But before we take leave of it—for a brief time—we desire to call attention to the economical manner in which our State is governed, in comparison with two States whose management is in notably strong hands. The taxes collected in New York, Massachusetts and Pennsylvania for 1873, were as follows:

New York	$18,550,210
Massachusetts	11,894,918
Pennsylvania	7,076,723

Neither of our two sister States named are reducing their debts, while ours is rapidly being extinguished. We leave our readers to ponder these figures and their lesson, promising to return to the subject in detail in the near future.

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*Increased by a war loan of three millions.

†Increased by funding the gold interest debt to a currency interest basis.

‡October 1, 1874.

A HANDLESS CONVICT.

An Inmate of the Eastern Penitentiary Who Works, Writes, Shaves, Etc., Without Hands.

There is incarcerated in the Eastern Penitentiary a man named George Woodward, whose skill in performing his allotted tasks, notwithstanding the fact that he is without hands, is the cause of much surprise to those who witness it.

Woodward, who is now about forty-five years of age, was born without hands. His father was a well-to-do-farmer near Marshallton, Chester county, at the time of George's birth, but, when the latter was a small boy, removed to Ohio. As the lad grew up to manhood, he was here brought into contact with drovers and horse dealers, and soon became a most expert horseman.

During the war Woodward returned to this State, and was a sutler at Camp Cadwalader for a time. While at the latter place he purchased a horse, which proved to have been stolen. Being a stranger he could not prove the purchase or his own character, and he was convicted and sentenced to imprisonment in the Eastern Penitentiary. In 1870, having, it seems, gone regularly into the business, he attempted to "run" a stolen horse out West from here, but was arrested at Chambersburg, and upon trial was convicted and sentenced to a term of fourteen years in the Eastern Penitentiary, of which he has served about four years.

Woodward is a man of intelligence, and seems to be not naturally bad of heart. He also says that his past experience has fully taught him the value of an honest life, and after he shall have been released he will lead a proper life.

Upon his commitment there was some doubt as to whether he could be placed at labor of any kind, but he soon convinced those in charge of him that he is, if the word can be properly used in this case, as dexterous as the average prisoner, if not more so. He was put at chairmaking, and soon became a first-class workman. He has now earned, since his term begun, the sum of fifty dollars, which he has invested in a certificate loan of Philadelphia.

Woodward's arms are perfectly formed to the wrist, but from that point they taper off, being about two or three inches in thickness at the end. He works with the utmost ease, using his feet in place of fingers. He shaves himself quite artistically, and writes a very good "hand." Altogether he is much more clever than some of the handless persons who have exhibited about the country.

SKY-LARKING.

One Mile and a Quarter from the Earth.

Barnum's Balloon on Its First Trip from Pittsburgh.

ELEVATED VIEWS OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

A Hundred Miles in Four Hours.

Lively Time Landing on Chestnut Ridge---Incidents of the Voyage---Panoramic Views---Sensations of the Passengers---The Theory of Aerial Navigation, with Some of the Practical Accompaniments.

It is fairly to be presumed that the great mass of our readers never harnessed the winged Pegasus, or chained an Afrite, or bound one of the old Genii, for a trip through the clouds; and that therefore, those who have hung to such a monster in his rapid flight above the surface of the earth, have something to relate which may be read with interest. An experience which involves a survey of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City, McKeesport and the surrounding country, from an altitude of a mile and a quarter, mounting upwards till the largest objects below become infinitesimal; which includes a rush through, around and above the hills of the Chestnut Ridge at a rate of sixty-five or seventy miles an hour, plunging through tree tops like an immense cannon-ball, and snapping limbs, the thickness of a man's leg, and tossing them to one side as a ship ploughs the waves of the sea, and finally settling to a night's rest, in the treetops at the bottom of the Loyalhanna Gap, after a mad ride of four hours and a half over more than a hundred miles, was, at least to those who participated therein, a novel and a notable sensation. Some of the events and impressions of the night may not prove uninteresting to our readers. With this justification, we commence our account of how three of the Pittsburgh press-gang, under the guidance of the careful and yet daring Donaldson, defied the laws of gravitation and compelled the impalpable gases to bear them towards the skies.

FAREWELL, VAIN WORLD!

Most of our readers are already informed of the circumstances of the start. They have learned from the evening papers concerning the "blanched faces and protruding eye-balls" of the three representatives of the press on their voyage upward, and have been told most of the facts observed from the earthy standpoint of those who remained behind. A consecutive narration of the voyage and its sensations will involve a repetition of some of the circumstances already made public, to which however we will allude as briefly as possible.

At twenty-five minutes to six, by Professor Donaldson's watch, the journalistic party, whom the chances of the lot had elected for the excursion, took their places in the basket of the balloon for the voyage. These were Messrs. Norris A. Clowes of the *Gazette*, Eugene M. O'Neill of the *Dispatch*, and James F. Hudson of the COMMERCIAL. The sensation of the novice on taking his place for the passage, was, as far as the writer's experience goes, one of unmixed curiosity. For some hours previous the would-be aeronaut's mind, aided by the suggestive remarks of sympathetic friends, would not unnaturally turn to speculative imaginings of the sensation of an uninterrupted tumble from an elevation of a few miles, or the sensations of clinging to the torn rigging of an unmanageable balloon, while it madly mounts up for an endless voyage among the clouds. But the excitement and uproar of the hurried start left no time for any such grim speculations, and the only thing that filled the mind was the effort to understand and yield obedience to the rapid orders of the cool, prompt and energetic Donaldson.

As the great balloon rose from the ground, and the guy-ropes were cast off, Professor Donaldson seeing that we were not leaving the earth as rapidly as desirable, ordered those in the basket to "throw out ballast, quick!" Seizing a few bags of sand, we (two of us) poised them on the edge of the car, and, not desiring to make any mistake, asked the Professor if we "should throw out bag and all." Upon receiving an affirmative answer, the bags went over the side, with a muttered expression of pity for the poor sublunary devil who was destined to receive that bag of sand, weighing sixty pounds, on the top of his head. Three bags sufficed to send up the balloon, and in a few seconds we were beyond all danger of a downward swoop before the wind. This, as Professor Donaldson afterwards informed the party, was the second time that he had been obliged to resort to the expedient of throwing out whole bags of ballast on the ascent. The first time was at an ascent in New York during a high wind. In that case the ballast was not got out soon enough, and the balloon collided with the flag-staff on the Gilsey House, breaking it off and sending it down through the cupola and several floors of that building.

PITTSBURGH AND ALLEGHENY FROM THE SKIES.

A few minutes were allowed for the inspection of the view below. At this time, an elevation of about fifteen hundred feet was reached and the balloon was passing over the lower portion of the Allegheny Parks. Here the people on the earth could just be discerned, and appeared to be about the size of gnats. Every part of Allegheny could be seen with perfect distinctness and the effect of the scene was magnificent.

Rapidly gaining in speed and elevation, the balloon passed over the Allegheny, and went along the upper potion of Pittsburgh. By the time half the distance between the Allegheny and Monongahela rivers was traversed, an altitude of a little over three thousand feet was reached. The sensations of ascending or descending were entirely imperceptible, and the ascent or descent could only be determined by a comparison at various times of the sizes of the perceptible objects on the earth. At this point the view, for breadth and magnificence, could hardly be surpassed. Beneath us lay Pittsburgh and Allegheny, as quiet and still as a painting spread out beneath our feet. People were entirely invisible. The Allegheny parks presented an appearance like little squares of painted cards, the Troy Hill reservoir, and the upper and lower basins in Pittsburgh were about the size of small dominoes and the larger blocks of the city of Pittsburgh could just be distinguished. Dividing and diversifying the brilliant scene were the rivers, presenting long bands of gleaming light—the Allegheny stretching away to the horizon in the northeast, the Ohio reaching away to the west, disclosing a magnificent view of Neville and Brunot's islands, and then losing itself in the indistinctness of the horizon beyond. Below us—for by the time that we had noted these things the rapid winds had taken us to the southern edge of the city—was the yellow surface of the tortuous Monongahela, winding away to the south, on which the coal-boats and steamers presented an appearance like laborious insects working a painfully slow progress to and fro. The junction of the Youghiogheny and Monongahela rivers, with the streets of McKeesport, was dimly seen before us, while on every hand, north, south, east and west, stretched an almost infinite variation of hill and dale, forest and field, until all were merged into the blue and indistinct expanse which gradually faded away into the horizon. On the east a dim line marked the location of the mountains, where, after a circuit of a hundred miles, our party was to find a resting-place for the night; and on the other hand, the dying glories of the setting sun lit up the western horizon with brilliant roseate hues, which were rendered more brilliant and given additional effect by a dark and lowering cloud which was about on a level with the balloon, and beneath which, the magnificent rays of expiring sunlight stretched forth, radiating over a third of the western expanse and completing the unequaled glory of this wonderful vision of the "perfect circle of the perfect world."

For a few moments a perfect quiet reigned. No sound from the busy world below ascended through the intervening spaces, and each of the party was wholly occupied with the indescribable richness of the magnificent scene below him. The prevailing sentiment was awe, at the wonders of creation thus spread out to our view, and the thought that the science and daring of man had thus set at naught the laws of gravitation which held together the great world beneath them and transport them to the upper aerial regions to view the wondrous scene. Then the awe gradually settled and conversation commenced.

"What works are those that are making all that smoke below us? They must be very large."

"I am not certain. I don't remember any works there. Do you make it out, Professor?"

"That, gentlemen, is not smoke, but a cloud," replied the Professor, giving us a new idea of our altitude. He added:

"Now, gentlemen, we must go to work," and gave directions for paying out the drag-rope to a length of three hundred feet, and placed the ballast left in the car at one side, ready for any emergency; saw that the anchor and grapnel ropes were ready for use, and rigged up the seats for his passengers.

UP THE MONONGAHELA VALLEY.

After these preparations were completed, the voyagers disposed themselves to conversation and contemplation of the scene below them. While over the neck of land intervening between Pittsburgh and McKeesport, the greatest altitude was attained, which Prof. Donaldson stated to be a mile and a quarter above the earth, or about 6,500 feet. While about at this altitude, McKeesport was passed. As we swept forward toward the town, the ferry boat was observed crossing the mouth of the Youghiogheny river, which presented much the same appearance that a mosquito does while crawling on the floor, at a distance from the eye that just enables it to be seen. By Prof. Donaldson's watch, the balloon passed over McKeesport at five minutes before six, having been twenty minutes on the way from Allegheny City. At this time we were, as nearly could be calculated, traveling at a speed of about forty miles an hour, but not the slightest motion could be observed, except by looking down and watching the panorama of field, town and forest glide past. Neither at this time or when a rate of speed seventy-five per cent greater was obtained, did we feel the wind that was bearing us forward so swiftly. Only when we descended into valleys where there were conflicting eddies or currents of wind, did we feel the breeze, except when, later on, we were caught by the drag-rope, when we felt very forcibly the power of the wind, on whose wings we had been sweeping forward over the land.

Looking back here, we could see the junction of the rivers, with dim lines across them telling where the bridges were. The buildings, parks and reservoirs had faded into indistinctness, but a white, oval spot, apparently just beyond the Allegheny river, showed us our starting point from the Hippodrome, that magnificent triumph of enterprise which astonishes every beholder, and at that distance was the only distinct object in the two cities. Fitly enough, our last sight of Pittsburgh was marked by our recognition of the great organization whose munificence had equipped us for our trip.

Shortly after passing McKeesport the balloon began to descend, and in a few moments was sweeping downward at a terrific rate. The terrifying character of the fall which we underwent was but retrospective, as the only knowledge that we had of it was by discovering that the trees beneath had more than quadrupled their apparent size, and by the ringing in our ears caused by the sudden transition from the rarified to the denser atmosphere. In the space of about half a minute the balloon fell about two thousand feet, and continued its descent until, from an altitude of from 5,000 to 6,000 feet, we were reduced to a height of 1,000 to 1,500 feet. At this point any further disposition of the balloon to descend was checked by emptying out half a bag of ballast, and the voyage was continued for some time at that altitude.

Borne forward on the wings of the wind, we swept up, following the general course of the Monongahela Valley at a speed varying at times from thirty to fifty miles an hour. Through the gathering dusk we made out the towns of Monongahela City, Buena Vista and Elizabeth, as we passed them, and in the distance made out, as nearly as the geographers of the party could decide, the town of Connellsville in one direction, and Dunbar Furnace in another in the distance.

CHANGE OF DIRECTION.

From this point the course must have changed, as our later experience showed, and we were borne rapidly to the north and east, over Westmoreland county. Of course, in the thickening shades of night we were not able to discern this change of direction, and the altered position of the dim clusters of lights, which we conjectured to be towns, rendered entirely futile any calculations as to our whereabouts. The conjecture was that we were still pursuing our southeastern course, but all alike were unable to recognize any land marks below us. Subsequent developments showed that we must have passed to the north over Westmoreland county, past Greensburg and north of the line of the Pennsylvania road, before the course of the wind was again altered, and again turned to the southeast. While passing along, seated in the car, we could make out fields and forest, with occasionally a farm house, and once in a while a village passing rapidly below us. Conversation was had as to many points that were suggested. After a discussion as to the probable proportion of the sympathizing spectators who witnessed our ascension, with the undefined but secret hope of witnessing our tumble from the comfortable altitude that had been gained, and the feeling of injury that they must have experienced at being cheated of such a sight, the conversation turned upon balloons and ballooning, and Prof. Donaldson was catechized for a few minutes without mercy.

"This is something like forty or fifty ascensions that you have made, is it not, Professor?"

"The ninetieth, sir."

"And have you made all these ascensions without any injury?"

"Without any serious injury—some bruises," and here the Professor's dark face was lit up by a hearty laugh; "You just ask the editor of the Allentown *Gazette* about getting bruised with me!"

"How was that?"

"Making a landing in a wind," and here the Professor smiled again. "You will be likely to find out how it is before you get out of the basket."

After some inquiries as to the bearing of this personal allusion, the full meaning of which will be subsequently explained, more general topics were resumed.

"How does the number of you voyages compare with other aeronauts?"

"Several surpass me. King claims over four hundred ascensions."

"He made the longest voyage ever made, did he not?"

"So he asserts now, after La Mountain's death. It was really La Mountain's trip, and King went as a passenger."

"What is your opinion, Professor, as to the practical utilization of balloons for traveling?"

"It will be done some day, but not probably in our day. You see the matter has not gained public confidence yet, and practical scientific men are generally afraid to go up in balloons to study the subject. When they gain confidence in such trips as we are now making, they will commence to study the subject. But they won't do it now. They had rather make gin at ten cents a gallon."

FRANKS AND PRACTICAL VALUE OF THE DRAG-ROPE.

While passing along, beguiling the time and striving to forget the chilly atmosphere by such desultory talk on this and kindred topics, the balloon was gradually settling lower, until we could hear below us the swish of the drag-rope as it trailed along the ground. This drag rope is an important adjunct to a balloon, acting like a rudder to a ship, or more properly, like a governor to a steam-engine; for, as the balloon descends, it is relieved of the weight of a greater or less portion of the three hundred feet of rope which trails below, and as it ascends again the increasing weight prevents its leaping far into the air as it might. With this adjunct a balloon will travel under ordinary circumstances for a long time at a distance of from one hundred and fifty to three hundred feet from the ground, being kept in position by the increasing or decreasing weight of the rope. But when, as on Wednesday evening, a hundred feet of this rope is trailed along the ground, with a speed of fifty miles an hour, catching on stumps and trees, trailing through forests, producing sounds like rifle discharges, and going over the roofs of houses, barns, and across fences, with an unearthly shriek like that of a supernatural horse-fiddle, the effect both on the voyagers and inhabitants of the country is sensational, to say the least. The rope catches in a tree, and the basket is tossed to and fro like a small boat in the fiercest ocean gale, while the immense canvas bellies and flaps in the wind with cracks like thunder. Imagine, too, the effect on the rustic who, retired after a hard day's toil to his snug bed, immediately under the roof of the farm house, is rudely awakened by the fiendish song of one hundred and fifty feet of drag rope passing over his head. To us, in the open air, a hundred and fifty feet above, it is like the discordant groan of a tortured Titan. To him, in the confined space of the instrument on which our rope is acting as a bow, it must be an indescribable, infernal and thunderous roar, terrifying in the extreme. O'Neill boldly announced his dislike for and opposition to the drag-rope, and while partially convinced by the Professor's arguments, still made no effort to conceal his prejudice and dislike for the three hundred foot tail of our balloon.

PREPARING FOR THE DESCENT.

By this time the increasing darkness rendered it necessary to look out for a landing place, the choice of which and the manner of reaching it are the grand tests of success in ballooning. The great object, of course, is not to come down too suddenly, but when, as in the present case, the balloon is driven forward by a gale of forty miles an hour, it is also important to find some expedient to prevent the basket being bumped along the ground at that speed for five or six miles. This can be done by descending in the lee of a hill, if a favorable hill presents itself. But Prof. Donaldson was anxious to land in the neighborhood of a town, and no favorable place in the vicinity of any town presented itself for some time. The aeronaut directed his passengers to take hold of the hand-ropes in the bottom of the basket when it struck the ground, and also gave direction for two of the party to stand by the anchor and grapnel, ready to cast them off at the proper time. O'Neill immediately confessed his incapacity to manipulate anchors and ropes, and having been somewhat worked upon by the Professor's hints as to the probability of a rough landing, and misunderstanding the directions, immediately betook himself to a most religious observance of what he understood to be orders by ensconcing himself in the bottom of the basket and monopolizing the hand-ropes with hands and feet.

A MAD BALLOON AMONG THE MOUNTAINS.

The darkness increased, and the wind, increasing in rapidity, swept us along at a rate of about sixty-five miles an hour. Off to the left the lights of what afterwards proved to be Latrobe, indicated a town for refuge if a landing place could be found. But no sheltering hill could be discovered in our track, and to try to land in open country in this gale and in a dark night, was a last and desperate resort. Donaldson stood coolly by the side of the basket with the valve-rope in one hand, ready to let off gas at a moment's notice, and on the other ballast bags untied ready to throw out sand. Peering downward, we see below us, a railroad, or what we imagine to be one, but what road it may be surpasses our comprehension. A moment later, the hum of the drag-rope over the telegraph wire verifies the conjecture, but finding no landing place, on we sweep toward the hills of the Chestnut Ridge. The darkness gathers, the speed of the balloon increases and it sweeps along lower and lower to the ground. Every now and then we hail a farm house, and sometimes catch the answers. Inquiries as to our whereabouts and distance from Pittsburgh generally evoke indistinct answers, but at last we catch a word like "Latrobe." Is it possible that we have got here and that that railroad was the Pennsylvania Central? We are inclined to scout the idea at first. Here we rush towards an outlying range of the Chestnut Hills. The trees on its summit are far above us, but the ascending ground shortens the drag-rope, and the balloon goes over it like a bird. This exhibits one of the most useful features of our noisy appendage for during the mad hour-and-a-half which is spent in racing through, around, and over the hills near Latrobe, it takes us in this way over many a hill with which we otherwise would have collided. Some times it fails, and then the cool, prompt Donaldson is ready with ballast. Some times ever a second or two, when crash, bang, the basket plunges to and fro. We hear the quick sound of snapping boughs, the swish of limbs, and our chained monster has rushed us through the tree, at a velocity of a mile and a quarter a minute. All this time Donaldson is steadily peering downward for a landing place. Several are rejected because they are too thickly crowded with woods, and some because they are too far from any signs of life. During this time O'Neill, from his haven of rest in the bottom of the car, began to feel the pangs of hunger, and to call for lunch. The COMMERCIAL representative was the only member of the party who had provided for such a contingency, and the basket was handed to the hungry member, with directions to eat his share. The owner of the lunch took a piece of bread, and divided his time between bites of bread, peering down into the dark, and dodging the limbs of trees through which we shot like an immense cannon ball. Oblivious to all outer considerations, O'Neill fared sumptuously on the balance of the lunch, and when, an hour later, we rested in the Loyalhanna gap, it was found that he had made a clean sweep of all the provisions in the basket, for which he received the revilings and upbraidings of the rest of the party who had calculated on a dividend of the slim rations of the party.

Crash! the balloon, canvas and all, goes into a big walnut tree, and for a moment a shower of walnuts rains upon us, leaving a number in our pockets and on the basket floor, as the balloon tears past. It is rapidly getting so dark that we can hardly tell whether we are above woods or cleared fields. All this time we seem to have been sweeping in a great circle around the lights of Latrobe, and our velocity, varying with every moment, has at one time reached a terrific rate of speed, traveling a mile and a quarter or a mile and a half in some minutes.

YOUNGSTOWN AWAKENED—THE DRAG-ROPE CAUGHT.

At last, gaining the summit of a range of hills, we sweep down toward a range of lights that marks the presence of a village ahead. "This looks like a valley," says Donaldson. "I have a great notion to land. If I only could see what ground there is!" and he peers downward. On we rush, now plainly rising toward the town, when with a jerk the drag-rope brings us up standing. The car gives a great heave, the canvas flaps and thunders over our head and the wind, which all during our race we have not felt, blows past us in a regular gale. "If I knew the rope would hold," says Donaldson, "we'd land. But suppose I let out gas, and as we settled the rope got loose; we'd smash things among those houses." Meanwhile a hallo brings out the people from the houses. An inquiry as to where we are brings a response which we understand to be "Johnstown," but which turned out to be Youngstown, Pa. We call for men to get hold of the drop-rope, but before this is done, the pitching of the balloon has loosened it and away we go again. One of the Youngstown citizens we subsequently learned, did catch hold of the rope, but one jerk at it convinced him that he wanted no regular engagement in stopping balloons. We just clear the houses of the village, the drag-rope setting up a most unearthly wail over the roofs as we pass. One honest German, in the belief that the powers of darkness were attacking his house, rushed out and fired his shot gun into the air. This, as O'Neill would observe, is an illustration of the evil effects of the drag-rope; for, while shot guns have never wrought any permanent injury upon the balloons, if the drag-rope should inflame the bucolic mind into firing hundred pound Parrott guns at the balloon, it might result uncomfortably for the hardy voyagers of the air.

For some hours, as we learned the next morning, the kindly folk of Youngstown, Pa., searched the country for our bodies, nor ceased their search until midnight saw their labors. We meantime made no delay, but for the most pressing reasons took our unceasing way.

OVER THE HEAVY WOODED RANGES

of the Chestnut Ridge. Not altogether an unceasing way either, for as we rush up the slope a great blasted tree stretches out its arms and thrusting the stump of a limb, thick as a man's body, through the netting of the balloon, brings it up into the wind again. After winding twice around the tree, the wind suddenly takes us from another quarter, and just as O'Neill inquires from the bottom of the car, "Have we landed?" the entire strain being put on the limb, it breaks away at its junction with the main trunk, and away we go over the dark woods again.

"This won't do," says Donaldson, looking down. "I can't tell whether we're over trees, or open country."

"How much ballast have we got?"

"Only a bag and a half. If we had more we would stay up all night, and go over the Alleghenies. We must land as soon as we can find a hollow."

On we go, peering down into the darkness below, occasionally brasking the tree-tops, until we exclaim simultaneously "There's a hollow" and Donaldson says "Yes, there's water there too, and there ought to be some open ground. Stand ready with the anchor." The valve is opened, the anchor and grapnel cut, and, just as we have time to notice that the canvas of the balloon is not affected by the wind, and that there is a slight eddy of air around the car, we nestle down gently into the tree-tops.

THE LANDING PLACE.

Need we relate how we worked our way slowly down among the trees, not knowing whether we were perched in the tops of giants of the forest, or in a laurel brake; how in a darkness more than Egyptian, the heroic COMMERCIAL representative climbed down a tree, and finding that the car was only seven feet from the ground, climbed back again; how the night was spent between abortive efforts to sleep, and equally abortive efforts to find our way into civilization; how the first thing that was done, after making fast, was to light our cigars, revile O'Neill for eating up all the provisions, and then listen to Donaldson's story of one of the roughest, as this was one of the gentlest, landings ever made, in which he told us of the adventure of the Allentown *Gazette* man, already alluded to; how between three and four o'clock in the morning a road was discovered, on which a tramp of five weary miles brought us back to the little village of Youngstown; and most annoying of all, how the daylight revealed, a quarter of a mile away from our landing place, a farm house overflowing with milk and honey, near to which we had starved and frozen all night, and right away from which, we shiveringly tramped when in the morning we started out for provisions.

We landed at ten o'clock at night nearly on the opposite side of the Chestnut Hills from Youngstown, five miles from that village, and about seven miles from Latrobe, a few rods from the old National pike. The little hollow into which we supposed that we dropped, proved on inspection by daylight to the gap, through which Loyalhanna Creek pierces the Chestnut Ridge, shut in on either side by hills over a thousand feet in the air. Our lighting spot was in a dense second growth of timber, a little more than a quarter of a mile from where the gap opens out into the Ligonier valley, and seven miles southeast from Latrobe, the nearest railway station, which in its turn is forty-one miles from Pittsburgh.

The pioneer balloon trip of the Pittsburgh press may be summed up as follows: The party were in the air a little more than four hours and a half, during which they traveled over a hundred miles, in various directions; they starved and froze, and stumbled around the underbrush of Loyolhanna Creek for seven weary hours; and spent as much more time in the balloon—which was badly torn in descending through the tree-tops—packed up and out of the woods, and then four hours more in getting home, after most of them spent some hours of work at their offices. But the universal verdict was that for those four-and-a-half hours of intense enjoyment and excitement, they would again be willing to undergo, under Professor Donaldson's genial care and companionship, a similar twenty hours' penalty of deprivation and labor. The first trip of the great Hippodrome balloon, although made under disadvantages from first to last, was a credit to that magnificent organization, and to the intrepid Donaldson, as well as a thrillingly delightful experience to three excursionists.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE IN BALTIMORE.

A Young Girl Known in Pittsburgh Throws Herself from a Fourth-story Window—Love and Despair the Cause.

A sad story is told by the Baltimore *Sun* of Friday last regarding a young girl who formerly resided in this city, as follows:

"About half-past eleven o'clock Thursday morning, a girl, giving the name of Belle De Forest, threw herself from a fourth-story back window of St. John's restaurant, No. 58 North Charles street, into the brick-paved court below, a distance of forty-five feet, and received very severe injuries. The cause of the act is somewhat involved in mystery, like the antecedents as former circumstances of the girl, but is believed to have resulted from a morbid condition, brought about by want and disappointment. Dr. Atkinson was summoned and she was conveyed to the Washington University Hospital. Here it was found by Dr. Reynolds that no bones had been broken, but her back was badly bruised, and she was at times in delirium. On the table in her room was found a letter addressed to a former student of the Maryland University Hospital, who is now in New York, but who, she says, had corresponded with her since his departure. The epistle was written in a delicate hand, and inclosed a lock of soft, brown hair. She asks him to see her buried properly, and says she cannot live after "that cruel deed," but does not blame him.

"Belle De Forest is the name printed on cards found in her room and she has also been known by that name during the year and a half she has lived in Baltimore. She is of medium height, eighteen years of age, though looking older, has large hazel eyes, light brown hair and is pretty. She has undoubtedly had a hard lot in life. Her intelligence is quick and her conversation good. She is very reticent in regard to her antecedents, and will only say that her parents were French; her father was killed in the late civil war; her mother died of consumption soon afterward; that her early life was spent in Richmond, Va., but latterly she had lived in Pittsburgh, Pa. She says she broke her arm while coming from Pittsburgh to Baltimore; was taken to the Maryland University Hospital, where she lost her heart with a young student. After leaving the hospital she found employment in a confectionery store on Lexington street; then as nurse with Mrs. Trimble, on Saratoga street, which she left, being too laborious, and found shelter at the St. John's restaurant.

"The reporter saw her after she had been restored to consciousness. She was weeping very bitterly and said: 'Why will not the people allow me room in this world to earn an honest livelihood? God knows I have tried hard to bear this world's sufferings ane to be as good as any of my sex, but He also knows that where I have trusted I have been deceived, and that where I thought there lived honor and manhood there was nothing but evil selfishness.' During this outburst, spoken in sobs, but very earnestly, the tears followed each other down her cheeks, and growing more earnest she raised her rounded white arm, and shaking the partly closed hand, continued: 'I have never yet met a woman that would pity or help me, nor have I found one man who acted with honor towards me. Do you know that I have laid upon a sick bed month after month without any one to give me water except I craved it? Yes, I want to die, and I will die, although it seems fate is against my wishes. Last week I took one hundred and forty grains of hydrate of chloral, but it did not seem to hurt me, and now I am alive yet. Last night she was easier and less vehement. Dr. Reynolds thinks she will soon recover."

MORTUARY REPORT.

Deaths in Pittsburgh During the Past Week.

Dr. W. Snively, physician to the Board of Health, makes the following report for the week ending October 3d, 1874: Total number of deaths, 64, of which there was but one colored person. There were married 13; single, 50; widows, 1. The nativity was as follows: Pittsburgh, 40; other parts United States, 10; England, 6; Germany, 2; Ireland, 4; Italy, 1; Scotland, 1. Of the 64 deaths, 28 occurred between the rivers, and 34 in the South Side wards. The ages were: Under one year, 16; from one to two years, 13; from two to five years, 10; from five to ten years, 7; from fifteen to twenty years, 2; from twenty to thirty years, 3; from thirty to forty years, 3; from forty to fifty years, 2; from fifty to sixty years, 3; from sixty to seventy years, 4; from seventy to eighty years, 1.

Causes of death—Accident, 1; fall, 1; railroad, 1; street, 1; congestion of brain, 3; capillary bronchitis, 1; cholera infantum, 6; cholera morbus, 1; cirhosis of liver, 1; consumption, 3; convulsions, 3; diptheritis, 4; debility, 3; dentention, morbid, 4; diarrhea, 1; dysentry, 1; epilepsy, 1; enteritis, 3; typhoid fever, 5; scarlet fever, 9; hemiplegia, 1; hemorrhage of lungs, 1; congestion of lungs, 1; premature birth, 2; purpura hemorrhagica, 1; pneumonitis, 2; pleuritis, 1; tabes mesenterica, 1; tetanus idiopathic, 1.—Total, 64. For the same period last year, 60.

Allegheny Mortuary Report.

Below we give the report of Health Officer Hoch, of Allegheny, for the past week. The total number of deaths was 30 of these 15 were males and 15 females. The causes of death were as follows: Cholera infantum, 7; marasmus, 4, scarlet fever, 2; and of the following one each: Melitus cerebro, croup, congestion of liver, erysipelas, still born, cancer of stomach, peritontis, scarlatina, dysentery, natural causes, asthma, general debility, morbus coxarus, puerpal peritonitis.

The Gerould family reunion took place in Smithfield, Bradford county, on the 15th of September. Representatives of the family were present from Kansas, Illinois, Michigan, Ohio, New York and Pennsylvania, and Dr. P. H. Gerould, of this city, gave an outline of the genealogy of the family, whose patronymic is "Jerault," or "Gerould." The family sprung from Huguenot stock, the first ancestor coming to this country in 1680. Among the many praiseworthy family characteristics mentioned at the gathering, industry and sobriety were the most prominent. It was stated that of all who bear the name of Jerauld, Gerald, or Gerould, there was neither a gambler, a drunkard, or a man who had been tried for a criminal offense.

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1874.

THE city of St. Louis has taken an admirable new civic departure in setting on foot an effort to establish an industrio-educational institution for the education and teaching of all branches of mechanical trades to poor and destitute youth, making them thus self-reliant and self dependent. Other cities would do equally well to profit from the noble hint which the movement conveys.

DURING President GRANT'S visit to New York city last week, he called, unannounced, on a number of leading Wall street financiers. He is said to be now engaged in sketching the outline of his next Message to Congress, and it is likely that he visited Wall street for the purpose of making some personal inquiries on special subjects connected with the financial policy he will recommend.

WHEN, a few weeks ago, the Ohio Democracy declared in favor of abolishing the duties on what we produce in competition with European labor, and putting them on what we must have and do not produce, the Pittsburgh *Post* indorsed the proposition as "thoroughly embracing the Democratic idea." And yet that paper has now the sublime audacity to berate the Republican party for alleged neglect and carelessness with respect to protection!

PERSONS inclined to indulge in harsh thoughts of BISMARCK, in other words to put the worst possible construction upon the arrest of Count ARNIM as a proceeding purely arbitrary and almost certainly unjustifiable, ought to take note of the circumstance that, according to the cable dispatch of yesterday, the courts, before the arrest, had sanctioned the step. German judges enjoy a well established reputation for firmness and independence as well as intelligence, and therefore the presumption is that in this case they have not forfeited the character.

WHEN we first heard of the new "pacific" organization, the "Order of the Blue and Gray," we expressed our conviction that it was a rebel concern in disguise. The justice of this opinion has since been verified by events. It has just transpired publicly that a resolution of sympathy with PENN'S recent rebellious uprising in New Orleans was at the time passed by the "Order" at a meeting at Vicksburg—where the movement had its inception—and that an authorized telegram was sent by one of its officials tendering PENN armed assistance to support treason in Louisiana. The association is an organized hypocrisy—and there is no health in it.

THAT the trade and industries of the country are not in so bad a condition as many believe, is shown by the Internal Revenue collections during the first quarter of the fiscal year, which were considerably in excess of last year, and also by the prompt mercantile collections throughout the country. It is now stated that the receipts from Internal Revenue for the first three days of this month have been entirely unprecedented in recent years, having reached the sum of $1,100,000, and that the collections of the first quarter of the fiscal year promise to be very considerably increased during the next three months.

AND now it turns out that Hon. W. B. JONES, of Marengo, Alabama, who was recently asserted to have published a card denying the existence of intimidation and violence in that State, not only denies the authenticity of that card, but declares that there is more violence and lawlessness in Alabama than he has ever known. There is not a doubt of it. And, moreover, the organized state of the Louisianan rebels, the extensive formation of South Carolinian rifle clubs, the deliberate murders of colored men and their friends in Kentucky and Tennessee, the outrages in Alabama, and many other facts, all point to a general understanding among the secessionists. There is scarcely room for doubt that the Louisiana movement was but an incident in what was meant to be a comprehensive undertaking, but which was prematurely commenced through the impatience of the fire-eaters of the Crescent City.

THE supreme importance of organized effort on the part of the Republicans of Pennsylvania, from now until the close of the election, cannot be too often or too earnestly set forth. Some of the noblest causes in the world have incurred defeat through over-confidence on the part of those who supported them. In this too confident sense of security lies the only danger for the Republicans of this State, this fall. They must bear in mind that it is not only for the election of a State ticket they have to work, but that it is of equal importance for them to fully hold their own in their Congressional delegation, as well as to obtain a majority in the Legislature. They must allow neither a Democratic nor a recreant Republican to creep into the one place or the other. Under whatever guise he appears, the enemy must be defeated from one end of the field to the other. The conditions and the prophecy of victory lie simply in hard work.

IN THE late elections of members of the Councils General in France, the Republicans appear to have been about as successful as the leaders of the party expected. In many precincts of course partisan motives were not allowed to rule in the contest, persons of local importance or hereditary influence being chosen to the office irrespectively of their political views. Generally, however, the elections seem to have been conducted in a strictly partisan spirit, and there is no reason to doubt that the Government exerted whatever influence it could put forth without scandal in favor of the Monarchical candidates. The Bonapartists also were zealous and, one may safely suppose, unscrupulous as usual. And yet of the thirteen hundred members elected, five hundred and ninety are Republicans and five hundred and fifty Monarchists while one hundred and thirty are avowed Bonapartists. This result exhibits very nearly the relative strength of the parties as heretofore defined by cool observers.

REVIEWING the financial and commercial outlook, the New York *Times* is of opinion that although the fall trade may not prove quite so brilliant as in some previous years, it will be infinitely better than last year, and that by next spring we may confidently expect to see a full revival in all departments of trade. "But," says that paper, "there must be no more wild and needless panics, and people who try to excite them should be promptly put down." Another journal, in a similar vein, observes: "The mischief-maker and panic-breeder, who gloats over the miseries and misfortunes of others should be spurned and frowned upon as a social leper whose touch is pollution and whose breath is poison," and it calls upon all business men everywhere to stop their ears to the croakers and the scandal-mongers, and thus bring to naught all efforts of mischievous men to clog the wheels of finance and trade. We are sorry that this advice should be needed—but it is, even in this city. There is ample proof that the business interests of the country are gradually becoming vitalized again, that the currents which had become stagnant have recommenced moving, and that nothing but patience and perseverence are necessary to enable us to pass successfully through the stages of a movement which is evidently toward better times. Now, more than ever, it is the duty of every newspaper, to whatever political party it belongs, to stop croaking, look at the bright side, and encourage the growth of hope and confidence. We trust the *Post* will take the hint.

Two or three weeks ago we gave some account of a strange, fanatical sect which had sprung up in the German colony of San Leopoldo, in Brazil. The originator and chief of the sect was one MAURER, a quack 'doctor, his wife, JACOBINA, figuring in the new religion as the female Christ. Proselytes were gained in considerable numbers among the ignorant members of the colony; a ferocious spirit of fanaticism soon began to prevail, impelling them to execute the law of their chief which denounced death to all infidels, and many murders and other outrages having been committed, it became necessary for the Brazilian Government to send a column of troops to aid the colonists in restoring order. When we referred to the subject, the fanatics, after one encounter with the troops, had taken up an entrenched position in a forest, where, it was feared they might be able to hold out for a considerable period. Late accounts from Brazil report the position carried and the insurgents destroyed or captured. They appear to have made desperate resistance, displaying the insane sincerity of their absurd faith. JACOBINA, the female messiah, died in the arms of one of her followers who tried to shield her with his own person, both bodies pierced with the same bayonet. Before the attack by the troops, JACOBINA ordered that the throats of all children under five years belonging to the band should be cut. The execution of this horrible order was at first reported to have been prevented by the suddenness of the assault, but a late report states, that near the hut occupied by this MEGAERA the body of an infant three months old, was found with its throat cut. In consequence of the ravages of these fanatics many widows and orphans have been cast upon the public beneficence for support. This sect, however disgusting its doings, seems well worthy of newspaper record, along with Mormonism and some other isms of the time, as showing what is still in man even in this nineteenth century of which we sometimes boast so admiringly.

A REMARKABLE CITIZEN OF PITTSBURGH.

Mr. ROBERT WATSON, whose death on Friday has been recorded, was known among our oldest residents as a man of wide acquirements, both in classical learning and in natural science, and at the same time as one whose too modest estimate of himself had prevented him from making that public use of his mental wealth which would have brought, in more ambitious hands, a wide reputation. But while he was all this, such an account must still, we suppose, seem to those who knew him as a student insufficiently to characterize a really noteworthy man. A community so busy as ours has not always time to be critical in matters of scholarship, and admits reputation for it on slighter grounds than those on which, as we believe, his should rest, for, it should seem, that, even in a community of scholars, Mr. WATSON would have still been marked as one of thorough learning in each of several departments of knowledge. In confirmation of this estimate of the intellectual character of the deceased, we are enabled to cite the testimony of Professor S. P. LANGLEY, of the Allegheny Observatory, who, in a communication with which he has kindly favored us, says:

"In that part of the many fields of labor which Mr. Watson had cultivated, in which the writer could best appreciate the character of his acquirement, his knowledge seemed to be of rare exactness. Every man comprehends with regard to his own profession if no other, how very wide the difference commonly is between the knowledge of the amateur in any one pursuit and that needed by one who makes it the business of life. In mathematics and the natural sciences Mr. Watson possessed the thorough and practical kind of acquisition which might be expected in one who followed them as his profession, and to full fellowship as a student in these he would have been admitted, it seemed to the writer, by those entitled to judge as adepts. His library contained the best works of the great analysts; and mathematicians whose works are more often quoted than studied, had found in him an intelligent reader, while the field of natural philosophy was represented on his shelves by a wide range of works which are commonly sealed books to the reader of popular science.

"Mr. Watson's friends have been so accustomed to associate him with the fine library he had gathered; rich not only in the abstruser learning mentioned, and in works of reference, but in standard editions representing some of the best of European light literature in the original languages in which their owner read them, that it might seem to them that a description of it would best give an idea of the wide cultivation of a mind which was possessed of its contents. This, however, is no place for an account of it. Its wealth of ancient literature, which can only be alluded to, would equally suggest the extent of its owner's classical learning, to which some other hand will, it is to be hoped, do justice."

So far Professor LANGLEY. As to Mr. WATSON'S classical learning, we can at present only say that there seems good ground for the presumption that his knowledge of antiquity was nearly if not quite as remarkable in extent and accuracy as his knowledge of mathematics and the natural sciences.

We again let Professor LANGLEY speak, who closes his tribute with the words:

"Do not let us allow this rare life to pass away unnoticed, or without a regret that one such should have been living among us without more adequate recognition, and the encouragement of sympathy and interest which might have prevailed with so truly modest a nature to leave the fruit of its long acquirement in some work which would have brought honor to him and his city. For Mr. Watson was not one who had merely read to read, but one whose learning had ripened into knowledge, such as would have justified any diffidence less sincere than his in the expectation of leaving something the world would not willingly let die.

"Comparatively few knew of him even as a scholarly recluse, fewer still knew in him something he did not learn from his books; which drew to him, in spite of a wide difference in age, not only the respect but the affection of the writer who wishes he knew better how to speak of him as he was."

Mr. WATSON'S library has been bequeathed, it is understood, to the Western University. Whether this be so or not, it is to be hoped that the collection will not be scattered, but may be in some way preserved together where it may stand and serve as a memorial of its owner.

THE Rev. Mr. NEUMANN, pastor of a German congregation in New York city, writes to the *Westbote*, a newspaper of Allentown, in this State, concerning two parties of Mennonites with whom he had been brought into contact. One of the parties, consisting of some hundreds, had just arrived at Castle Garden, in the Hamburg steamer from Russia, and the other party, of how many we are not told, had just arrived at the same place by train from the West. These latter had landed in New York only five or six weeks before, having sold their property at a sacrifice in Russia, and immediately after arriving in New York had gone to Dakota, where they were not pleased. In Nebraska they had seen the desolation caused by the grasshoppers. Everywhere they had met with people out of work and consequently in need and misery. All this filled the new comers with fear, anguish, terror. They therefore straightway turned their faces backward towards the East, and got into Castle Garden just in time to meet their countrymen and co-religionists as they disembarked. The latter, filled with glowing hopes, were naturally a good deal put out by such a greeting as they received from the retreating brethren, and could not well make out what it meant. However, they all seem, though with some misgiving, to have set out on the journey westward, determined to see things for themselves. No doubt, they will do well, and in the long run have no reason to regret their change of abode.

From Mr. NEUMANN'S report, the runaways appear to be people too timid and simple-minded to be away from home anywhere without a guardian. "We cannot stay in this land," they said to the clergyman, and they gave the reasons. "Here," said they, "people curse, in Russia people pray. Here the children do not remain German; in Russia our children continue German. Here is a veritable religious Babel, in Russia one knows what (of what religion) one is. Here one cannot earn even ones bit of bread." And so forth. The good people finally said No, no; we go back, we would live in our faith, in our faith die, in Russia would we be buried. "Dear, good, pious hearts" they seemed to the pastor, and it is not unlikely that religious fears for their descendants in this profane land had most to do with their flight. Who dare say that faith is dead?

Rum and Religion.

Dr. Prime has a sharp-nibbed pen, which he sometimes uses effectively in the columns of the *Observer*. For example: On the beach where was the port of Antioch, where the disciples were first called Christians, the steamer in which we were journeying made a landing. There was no town there; no wharf; no people; the merchandise and passengers were put ashore in a lighter which ran up into the sand. A troop of camels with their drivers lay on the beach to transport the goods into the interior. The chief article landed was in several barrels marked distinctly *Boston Rum*. These barrels were to be hoisted upon the backs of the camels and taken to Antioch! We sat on a barrel and mused upon the progress of Christianity and civilization.

AMONG recent devices for paying the minister, that of a Utica, New York, church stands unique. It is a "cake-walk and necktie festival." Ropewalks have preceded necktie festivals ere this; but the cake-walk is something new, and its relation to neckties is less easily defined. The real object of the gathering is to raise two hundred dollars which is due to the retiring minister, and which, the announcement says, will not be given him unless this last effort produces it. Of course, under the circumstances all friends of poor ministers will speed on the project. But in this day of utter opposition to miracles, there is apparently a poor show for the man who must wait for walking cake and festive neckties before getting his pay, even if these two curiosities should be only fanciful descriptions of the members of the congregation themselves, as designated by their devotion to these extravagances.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Ladies for hotel clerks is the latest and best idea.

The New York *Herald* lies awake o'nights hating the *Republic*.

Coal is said to exist in unlimited quantities from Cairo, Illinois, far up the Mississippi river.

Unfortunately, Weston's walk is in a circle, so that when he gets through he will still be on American soil.

In California a perfectly pure claret wine can be got for one dollar a gallon, that, if imported, would cost twelve.

Too much foreign finery. The total value of silk manufactures imported at New York during September, was $3,198,517.

The "United Workingmen of America" have at last acquired an organ. It is called the *Tocsin*, and is printed at Washington.

The Commissioner of Patients has extended the patent of B. Tyler Henry, of New Haven, Conn., for magazine fire-arms.

The depredations of wild Texas cattle that break loose from their drovers, is getting to be a great nuisance in Boston, also.

Business. Over ten thousand letters relating to official matters were received in the mails at the Postoffice Department on Monday.

Beecher says "there is a great distinction to be made between the disgrace of voluntary sin and the mistakes that come from infirmity."

An immense aquarium is one of the attractions of the Oswego, New York, fair. Seth Green, the noted pisciculturist, has charge of it.

The United States Treasury officials are now confident of being able to bring the expenditures of the Government within the receipts.

Boston has just started a Ladies' Club, where the expensive creatures can get luncheon and talk scandal without fear of male intruders.

New Orleans has broken out with the "hives," a sort of rebel cutaneous disease on the body politic. It is a new name for "White Leagues."

New York city has in contemplation a charitable erection of vast magnitude, embracing a Home for the aged males of Israel and all other creeds.

Boston reports the latest case of death from chloroform administered to a man who did not have the courage to submit to the extraction of a tooth.

The authorities of Boston should be prosecuted for cruelty to animals. They have passed an ordinance forbidding the feeding of horses in the streets.

The maximum number of United States pensioners on the rolls has been reached and passed. The diminution of the present year will be quite marked.

The "Secret Service" arose under Mr. Chase, when Congress made an appropriation to enable the Treasury Department to detect and punish counterfeiting.

If the editor of the St. Louis *Dispatch* could have a patent porous-plaster clapped over his mouth, and be sent home to bed, it would do him a great deal of good.

The health of the Gulf coast has rarely been better than during the past season, Pensacola being the only point at which "Yellow Jack" has secured a foothold.

"Mohammedanism has been defined as 'that blessed religion which makes people wash themselves.'" The "unwashed Democracy" should join the sect at once.

English settlers in Virginia are trying the experiment of importing from the old country male and female servants, and with almost uniformly excellent results.

They are doing a great many other things in California now besides raising grain, fruit, wine, wool and gold. The latest successful industry is the culture of tobacco.

Several parties are reported to be quietly fitting out at Bismarck, Sioux City and other places for the Black Hills, in spite of the Government order forbidding them.

Out West a very destructive species of vermin, of unknown ancestry, has entered the granaries, and is playing havoc with the wheat. It is described as a white worm.

The schoolmaster abroad. Of fifteen joint owners of a lot of land in a town in Indiana, who recently united in transferring it by deed, not one could write his or her name.

Right. The English Postmaster General prohibited the transmission of the details of the Brooklyn scandal from Queenstown to London, on the ground that it was obscene matter.

Chicago is not content with its proud preeminence as the "all-firedest" city on the planet. It maintains, besides, that it beats all the world as the Home of Hams and the Paradise of Pigs.

Speed. When the two additional tracks of the New York Central Railroad, now being laid down, are completed, passenger trains will be run at the rate of a mile per minute over many portions of the road.

False economy. Cutting down the force in the Land Office has thrown the work for the year much behind; the delays being chiefly in those branches of the office which have in charge the interests of actual settlers.

It is a real pity that when two fools want to kill each other anything should interfere to rid the country of such useless material. And yet the contemplated duel between Generals Mahone and Johnston, of Virginia, has been stopped.

The total length of water-pipes in New York is 400 miles; in Chicago, 350 miles; Brooklyn, 300 miles; Boston, 350; Baltimore, 210; Detroit, 170; St. Louis, 150; Montreal, 110; Louisville, 75; Cleveland, 70; Jersey City, 60; Milwaukee, 40.

The power of Brigham Young and Mormondom is said to be greatly on the wane, its great sources of opposition being the presence of Joseph Smith, who does not believe in polygamy or tithes, and the recent great accessions to the Gentile population.

Chicago is boasting of her trade after the following fashion: "One of our clothing houses has supplied twenty-five orders from Texas within the last few weeks. Chicago boots have for several years even been sold in New England, directly under the noses of the Yankees."

PERSONAL.

"Ann Eliza" has abandoned her suit against Brigham, and is inflicting that horrible thing she calls a "lecture" on the people of California.

James Parton owns up that he made a mistake about the Burr monument at Princeton, N. J. If he will be sincere, and faithfully study history, he will confess to many more historical errors.

Among the notable gifts sent to the Fitch-Sherman wedding was the blessing of His Holiness Pio Nono. It came in a letter to Lieutenant Fitch from the President of the American College at Rome.

Charles L. Warner, editor, author and gentleman, of Hartford, with his wife and a number of friends, sail for Europe to-day for a year's travel in Southern France, Italy, Egypt, Turkey, Switzerland and England.

On Andy Johnson's place at Greenville, Tennessee, are two magnificent weeping willows that have been grown from sprigs taken by a traveler from the tree that formerly overshadowed the grave of Napoleon I. at St. Helena.

Many of the old-time friends and associates of Bayard Taylor in Delaware and Pennsylvania have arranged to hold a basket picnic in his honor at Mount Cuba, near the boundary line of the two States, on Saturday next.

Speaking of illustrated papers, General Sherman says: "I have ridden General Washington's horse twenty times in pictures, and so have Grant, Sheridan and the rest. They keep General Washington's horse on hand and stick a head of any of us on it when convenient."

The recent death of Bishop Lee, of Iowa, has called forth some interesting, if not curious, parallelisms between his life and that of the late Bishop Whitehouse, of Illinois. They were classmates and fellow-graduates in college; Lee followed Whitehouse in the incumbency of his New York parish; Lee was consecrated Bishop of the adjoining diocese immediately after Whitehouse's election to the Bishopric of Illinois; and hardly had Lee conducted the funeral services of his life-long friend and brother, than he himself died, and, like that friend and brother, suddenly.

The Waynesburg *Republican* thus "goes for" the holdbacks: The men who hold back their subscriptions to the stock of the Waynesburg and Washington narrow-gauge railroad, expecting to come in last and say they secured the road, will be like the last men in a procession. No stars will blaze on their breasts. No banners shield them from the sun. Their ear will never hear the music of the band. They will catch all the dust of the column, get mixed up with boot-blacks, newsboys, dogs, wagons and drays, and as the result of their pathetic situation, will linger out a miserable day, and get drunk with remarkable dispatch before sunset.

A reduction in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing will take place on the last of this month, involving the dismissal of about four hundred employees, of whom some three hundred and sixty are females.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
HON. A. G. OLMSTED, of Potter.

FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT,
HON. E. M. PAXSON, of Philadelphia.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
GENERAL HARRISON ALLEN, of Warren.

FOR SECRETARY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS,
COLONEL R. B. BEATH, of Schuylkill.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

FOR CONGRESS—TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
JAMES S. NEGLEY, Pittsburgh.

FOR CONGRESS—TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
THOMAS M. BAYNE, Allegheny.

FOR STATE SENATE—FORTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
HUGH McNEILL, Allegheny.

FOR STATE SENATE—FORTY-FOURTH DISTRICT,
JNO. C. NEWMYER, Wilkins Township.

FOR STATE SENATE—FORTY-FIFTH DISTRICT,
MILES S. HUMPHREYS, Pittsburgh.

FOR ASSEMBLY—FIRST DISTRICT,
HENRY M. LONG,
W. H. GRAHAM,
HENRY GERWIG.

FOR ASSEMBLY—SECOND DISTRICT,
JAMES ONSLOW,
CHARLES JEREMY.

FOR ASSEMBLY—FOURTH DISTRICT,
D. B. MORRISON,
S. J. WAINWRIGHT,
J. P. McCORD,
JAMES LARIMER.

FOR ASSEMBLY—FIFTH DISTRICT,
B. C. CHRISTY, Sewickley,
H. K. SAMPLE.

FOR ASSEMBLY—SIXTH DISTRICT,
A. B. YOUNG,
GEORGE ARCHIBALD.

FOR JUDGE ORPHANS' COURT,
W. G. HAWKINS, Jr., Wilkins Township.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
B. A. MONTOOTH, Pittsburgh.

FOR ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
JOHN McQUAIDE, Etna.

FOR COMMISSIONER,
G. W. WEDDELL, McKeesport Borough.

FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
HENRY R. CHALFANT.

POLITICAL.

State.

Thomas J. Clayton, of Thurlow, consents to be an independent candidate for Judge of the Courts of Delaware county.

The temperance men and soreheads of Delaware county are to hold a convention to-day, and nominate candidates for the Legislature.

Hon. C. E. Wright, who was nominated by the Reform party for Associate Law Judge of Luzerne county, at their convention last week, respectfully declines the nomination.

The Democratic Convention of Lebanon county nominated Wm. M. Breslin, of the Lebanon *Advertiser*, for Congress, and Jacob L. Rise, of Lebanon, and Dr. Gibson Bowers, of Myerstown, for Assembly.

At last, and after great travail, Hon. Jas. Black, of Lancaster, has been placed in nomination as the Prohibition candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court, in place of Mr. Simon B. Chase, of Susquehanna county. Mr. Black was the Prohibition candidate for President in 1872.

The Republicans of Montour county have nominated the following ticket: Congress—Hon. Charles Albright. Assembly—Jas. Cruikshank. Treasurer—Charles Fenstermacher. Commissioner—George M. Derr. Register and Recorder—John P. Bare. Surveyor—Eugene J. Curtis. Auditor—James McMahon.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Sunday Press* suggests that Hon. Isaac Hazelhurst should be presented by the Citizens' Reform party as an independent Republican candidate for Supreme Judge, against Hon. Edward M. Paxson. It is not at all probable that Mr. Hazelhurst will lend his influence to any such movement.

The Republican conferees of the Fifteenth Congressional district, comprising the counties of Bradford, Susquehanna, Wyoming and Wayne, after a session of two days at Tunkhannock, on Thursday nominated Bartholomew Laporte, of Bradford, as their candidate for Congress. Wayne presented first G. G. Waller, then G. F. Bently; Susquehanna, Daniel W. Searle, and Wyoming, Frank C. Bunnell, but Bradford, as usual, carried off the loaf, on the thirty-fifth ballot.

Running political and business paragraphs together in the local columns of a country newspaper is productive of funny results, sometimes. For instance, the following from the Bellefonte *Watchman*: "If the Democrats do their duty, and we believe they will, Centre county will give 900 majority for their State and county ticket—Coffins of all styles and prices, always on hand and made to order at———."

Following is the Republican ticket nominated by the Republicans of Dauphin county: Congress—John B. Packer. Senator—A. J. Herr. Assembly—Jos. H. Nisley, A. Fortenbaugh, R. R. Chrisman. Additional Law Judge—R. M. Henderson. District Attorney—Jno. B. M'Pherson, County Commissioner—Jno. L. Garver. Director of the Poor—Amos Fisler. County Surveyor—Wm. H. Ulrich. County Auditor—Jno. K. M'Gann.

Mr. Latta, the Democratic candidate for Lieutenant Governor, was a State Senator in 1861. At that time it was proposed to pass a law allowing the Pennsylvania soldiers in the field the right to vote, the same as if they were at home. It was urged, and justly so, that the citizen who shouldered his musket to fight for the preservation of the Union should not be disfranchised because a great emergency required his presence outside of the State. Mr. Latta spoke and voted against the bill allowing the volunteer soldiers of Pennsylvania to vote. The records prove this. Let the veterans of the two hundred Pennsylvania regiments bear this fact in mind. Latta was in favor of disfranchising the citizen soldiery.

Every day's developments add proof of the correctness of the prediction made months ago, that the Democracy of Pennsylvania would, in this campaign, allow their State ticket to go almost entirely by default, and expend all their energy and means in the Congressional and Legislative districts. No shrewd Democrat entertains the slightest hope that either Latta, McCandless or Temple can be elected, and to spend time, money or labor upon these candidates will be to throw them away for nothing. The Democrats are concentrating all their power upon their candidates for Congress and the Legislature. They are wise enough to see that the first step toward placing the Democracy again in power is to increase their strength in Congress, and secure control of State Legislatures. To capture even one branch of the Pennsylvania Legislature this year would be to the Democratic party a more substantial victory than would be the election of their entire State ticket. Leaders like Wm. A. Wallace know this and are shaping the campaign accordingly.—*Scranton Republican.*

The Philadelphia *Press* and other journals are advocating the re-election of Hon. John Scott to the United States Senate. We believe Senator Scott to be an honest man, and in some respects a good Senator, but at the last session of Congress we were sorry to find that Senator Scott, on the currency question, recorded his vote in every instance in favor of the money power, against the producing classes of this State and the country. The great contest now going on in this country is between the producers and the money power, which has ruled the country so long, and is crushing out the spirit of industry throughout the country, and robbing the producers of nearly all the profits they make in the productive industry of the country, which is the great and leading interest of the country, and on which the Government itself depends for its support. We, as a representative of the productive industry of the country, are opposed to the re-election of any Senator or Representative in Congress who sustains the money power against the producing classes and the productive industry of the country.—*Pottsville Journal.*

The *All-Day City Item* gives a gloomy picture of the prospects of the Democracy in Philadelphia and the State. They seem to be without a fixed purpose, without principles, without leaders and without money. Even 'Squire McMullen, the *Item* says, "who seldom loses his courage, seems to be at his wit's end, and the Hon. Samuel Jesephs, the hero of Harrisburg, the distinguished author of Open Letters, the statesman who is seldom flabbergasted, seems to be in what the poets call a "fine frenzy among the clouds," and the Lieutenants generally, Cassidy, Tobin, Leech, Gill, Dougherty, Concannon, Daly, Delaney, and the others, are in equal and blissful ignorance as to what is going to happen. We can see nothing but defeat for these gentlemen. They have no organization, no money, no resources of any kind, and they must, per force, remain a beaten and disorganized mob. On the other hand, we find the Republicans everywhere compact, confident, and resolute, and in this city all they have to do is to be just to themselves and to their noble principles. All they have to do is to maintain that front which saved the country, and they will continue in power indefinitely. The city of Philadelphia will go Republican largely, and the State will go overwhelming for that party, because, as we have said, there is discipline, there is money, there is confidence among the Republicans, all of whom are standing upon sound principles."

Massachusetts.

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION—TALBOT NOMINATED ON FIRST BALLOT.

WORCESTER, MASS., October 7.—The Massachusetts Republican State Convention met at noon to-day. George B. Loring called the Convention to order. Hon. Henry L. Dawes was chosen permanent President, and on being brought forward, took the chair amid applause, and called upon the Rev. C. D. Hills, who offered prayer.

The Convention then proceeded to ballot for Governor, with the following result on the first ballot: Whole number of votes cast 1,042, of which Talbot had 755, Loring 198, Charles Devens, Jr., 51, John E. Sanford, of Taunton, 20, B. F. Butler 16, E. R. Hoar and Mr. Dawes each one. Alexander H. Rice said that the unanimity of the vote was a testimonial of the confidence of the Convention in Mr. Talbot and moved that his nomination be made unanimous. The delegates from Fall River requested that a vote be taken, and only half a dozen or so dissented, upon which Mr. Talbot's nomination was declared unanimous.

A recess was then taken till the afternoon.

The Convention reassembled at half-past two o'clock and proceeded to ballot for Lieutenant Governor, and, after one ballot, G. Knight, of East Hampton, was then nominated by acclamation. The rest of the ticket was nominated by acclamation, as follows: Oliver Warner, Secretary of the Commonwealth; Charles R. Train, Attorney General; Charles Endicott, Auditor; Charles Adams, Jr., of North Brookfield, Treasurer.

The resolutions adopted by the Convention take strong ground in favor of specie resumption and against inflation, denounce the White League movement, and express gratitude to the President for his interference to prevent the attempted usurpation in Louisiana, declare that the highest standard of honesty must be required of all persons holding national, State or municipal offices, denounce all laws that open a way to corruption in the public service, and commend the ticket to the suffrage of the people of Massachusetts.

Tennessee.

A. JOHNSON SPEAKETH A SPEECH.

NASHVILLE, October 7.—Ex-President Johnson spoke three hours and a half at Shelbyville, yesterday. A large portion of the speech was devoted to defending himself against the *Union and American's* Chattanooga special and editorial, October 3, in which he was designated as an ex-Republican President, and in favor of the repudiation of State and National obligation. He gave the usual amount of time to the review of his personal career and political character, in the course of which the following characteristic sentence occurs: "I am free to say to you, my countrymen, on this subject, that I could be sent back to the Senate again, and from my knowledge of the men, from my experience in public life, from my familiarity with the corruptions that have been transpiring there, I could render my State some service." The speech closed by a lengthy attack on the present financial system of the country, an extended eulogy on gold, as a currency, and a reference to the Grange movement, which he commended.

Louisiana.

LETTER FROM GOV. KELLOGG.

NEW ORLEANS, October 7.—Gov. Kellogg publishes a letter to-morrow in answer to the address of the Conservative Committee, published yesterday. Kellogg's letter replies to the charges of corruption and oppression, with much spirit and force, asserting that the present government has reduced the State debt and taxation, retorts upon the course of the Conservatives in a very telling way, and promises that he and his friends will do all in their power to secure a fair registration, and closes by saying: "I trust your party, who virtually assumed the responsibility of the violence and intimidation heretofore existing in the State, will carry out your part of the agreement by suppressing the same. In your address I perceive you say 'we merely pledge ourselves to lend our aid and influence to preserve order, provided the agreement is in spirit fairly executed in all respects.' In the formal protocol signed on the 28th of September, your representatives said 'the committee representing the Conservative People's party pledge themselves to cause all violence and intimidation, if any exist, to cease throughout the State, and to assist the constitutional authorities in maintaining peace and insuring a strictly fair and impartial registration and election.' Permit to say in conclusion that the whole tenor of your address, which assumes towards the Republican party, a tone of superiority and acrimony, ill becomes the subject or the occasion." Very respectfully,

(Signed) WILLIAM P. KELLOGG."

Kentucky.

NOMINATION FOR CONGRESS.

LOUISVILLE, October 7.—A special to the *Courier-Journal* says that John Young Brown was renominated to Congress in the Democratic Convention of the Second Kentucky district, to-day.

Georgia.

THE LEGISLATIVE ELECTION.

AUGUSTA, GA., October 7.—The election for members to the Legislature passed off quietly. Scarcely any opposition, except in a few counties, was made to the Democratic candidates. There will not be more than fourteen Republicans in both houses, at the next General Assembly, thus giving a Democratic majority on joint ballot of 205. In this county, about seventeen hundred votes were polled, giving a Democratic majority of 1,500.

Illinois.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATION.

CHICAGO, October 7.—A *Tribune* special says that the Democratic Congressional Convention of the Fourteenth Illinois district to-day, nominated J. H. Pickerell, of Macon county, who is also the nominee of the Farmer's Independent Convention.

Wisconsin.

A GRANGER FOR CONGRESS.

MILWAUKEE, October 7.—The Republicans of the Fifth district at Fon Du Lac today nominated Col. John Cochrane, of Dodge county, for Congress. Col. Cochrane is the Master of the State Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry.

Missouri.

UNION OF PARTIES.

ST. LOUIS, October 7.—Both the Republicans and Independents, of the Tenth district of this State, nominated Ira B. Heyde, for Congress to-day.

DEMOCRATIC MASS-MEETING.

The Democrats had a very large meeting, in the Twelfth street market space to-night. Governor Woodson, Charles H. Harden, nominee for Governor, Senator Bogy, B. W. Darra, of Indiana, Thomas P. Akers, of Salt Lake, and other prominent gentlemen spoke.

General.

Erastus Brooks, of the New York *Express*, is spoken of as the Democratic candidate for Congress in the First district of New York.

The Mobile *Register* asks of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*: "Isn't it about time that a Democratic paper is established in Cincinnati under the editorship of men who are not idiots?"

The political criticisms of the *World* are like poor champagne; meager, muddy, vapid and sour, engendering only colic and wind.—PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL.

There is some mistake here. The *World* has no political criticisms.—*Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.*

Judge Jas. B. Abrams, Probate Judge of Sumter county, Alabama, and for forty years a resident there, is now in Washington City, virtually a refugee from his home. The Washington *Star* says "he represents a terrible condition of affairs in the State, and says no pen can picture the reign of terror which exists there."

"The Hives," a secret organization in New Orleans, similar to the White League, have nominated a Mayor and other city officers. The first plank in their platform is as follows: "Repudiation of the whole of the so-called debt of the State of Louisiana, and refusing to vote for any tax to pay the principal or the interest of the same." The organization claims to embrace 5,000 votes in that city.

The Louisiana Legislature of 1865, 1866, 1867, was composed exclusively of white men, and the political views of its members may be gathered from the fact that the Fourteenth amendment was unanimously rejected, and yet that very Legislature, composed of white Democrats, among whom was Mr. McEnery himself, made appropriations to the amount of $17,000,000 against a revenue of $3,000,000. This was worse than even Warmoth, and leaves Kellogg looking like an angel.

FROM UNIONTOWN, PA.

End of a Great Coal Land Case in Equity.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

UNIONTOWN, PA., October 6, 1874.

A great coal law suit in equity came lately to an end in this county. Asbury Struble, Esq., sold to I. T. Kindall and W. J. Gilmore five hundred acres of coal, ten feet vein. Kendall & Gilmore sold out to John K. Ewing, J. Thompson and W. H. Baily, and Baily, Thompson and Ewing sold out certain shares to Hon. E. A. Wilson, Hon. D. Kaine, Hon. Wm. Playford, A. Howell, Esq., A. McClelland, Robert Hogsett and Hon. C. E. Boyle.

Some difficulty arose between Struble, Gilmore and Kendall in regard to leaving coal to protect the surface. Mr. Struble took his case into the Court of Equity, had a bill filed and A. Roddy, Esq., appointed master to take the testimony and prepare the case for trial. At this stage of the case John Wilson, Esq., acted as moderator in the case, and all the parties agreed to cancel the article of sale, and Mr. Struble, to his own satisfaction, was reinstated with his coal, believing that in the future to be more valuable, and the other parties to their own satisfaction, believing they can invest their money equally well in other ways, and the disputed point falls to the ground. It is said that Mr. Struble now owns about 3000 acres of coal, varying in thickness from four to ten feet, and if it could all be marketed at once, in the Pittsburgh market, at present prices, it would bring over fifteen millions of dollars, besides his almost inexhaustible mines of iron ore and limestone.

A LOOKER-ON.

A Chinese scholar is striving to make Confucians of Bostonians, and an English ex-Methodist is trying to make Mussulmans of Chicagoans.

FROM ST. LOUIS, MO.

Proceedings of the Convention of Chief Engineers of Fire Departments.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

ST. LOUIS, MO., October 5, 1874.

The National Convention of Chief Engineers of Fire Departments met in Library Hall this morning at ten o'clock, and was called to order by John L. Demrell, of Boston, who said:

"GENTLEMEN:—The second annual Convention of the Chief Engineers of the Fire Department of the United States, was called to meet in this city at twelve o'clock M. to-day; but it was thought advisable by some of us to call you together at ten, informally, so that you could have two hours of social intercourse with each other, and enjoy yourselves as best you could during that time. All who are in favor of that will please say 'aye.'"

The proposition was agreed to, and the members are now having a good time, greeting old acquaintances and making new ones. I have some advantage over other reporters here. When I want to see our chief, his head and broad shoulders are always visible, towering above all others, and, I may say, he is *looked up to* more than any other man in the convention.

The *personnel* of the convention is a fair one. There are men here of almost any age, from twenty up to sixty years, and of various sizes, from small up to the gigantic form of our own White. What strikes me as very strange is the large number of old men among them, as I was always under the impression that the labor required in the performance of the duties of a chief engineer would require a young, active man. The fact of their presence may be accounted for, however, if they are from small cities, where the labors of the position are not very onerous.

The convention reassembled at 12 o'clock sharp, when the Chairman of the last convention read the call for this meeting, after which, he, as President of the last convention, extended a hearty welcome to all. The reading of the minutes of the Baltimore convention was dispensed with. A committee of five was appointed on permanent organization.

After a short absence the committee reported for permanent President H. Clay Sexton, of St. Louis, and a number of Vice Presidents and Secretaries. A committee of three was appointed to conduct the President to the chair. Mr. Sexton, on taking the chair, said:

Gentlemen of the convention:—It certainly was a very great surprise to me when my name was proposed, in committee, as President of this Convention. I have had but little experience as a presiding officer, but will cheerfully accept the position, for I know there will be no trouble in presiding over the deliberations of a convention of chief engineers of the fire departments. [Then, in a very humorous strain, he continued:] If they do make false alarms sometimes. There was one last night, with which some of the biggest and oldest men here had nothing to do. Of course my friend Mr. Burkdale, of Nashville, knew nothing about it. Of course my particular friend, Mr. White, of Pittsburgh, knew nothing about it. Of course that innocent-looking man, Mr. Spillman, of Baltimore, did not stand behind a crowd of people and offer twenty-five dollars to get out of the scrape. [Loud applause.] And now, gentlemen, I want to inform you that I have about a half bushel of fire-alarm keys, and if you come down to my office I will give each one of you a key, and then you can make as many false alarms as you please, while you are in the city, and you will always find the department on hand. I told you at Baltimore that I would show you a great city when you attended this convention, and I am going to do it. I am going to show you the city which is going to be the capital of the United States after a while. But seriously, gentlemen, I thank you from the bottom of my heart for the honor you have conferred upon me; and when I say it I mean it right down here (striking his breast with his hand). I hope to live to meet with you in our next convention, and if I do live, and I think I will, I will be sure to do it.

Mr. Sexton then took his seat amid loud applause. The Vice Presidents and Secretaries then took their seats.

The Treasurer's report for the past year was then read and accepted. Mr. Benner, of Chicago, said he was under the impression that a committee had been appointed at Baltimore to consider certain matters, and that it was to report at this meeting.

Mr. Hall, of New York, replied that he was not a member of that committee, but acted as its secretary at the request of its members. The committee discharged the duties assigned to it, and had the proceedings published in the Baltimore papers, and he thought every member had received a copy of that report.

On motion of Mr. Burkdall, of Nashville, a committee to prepare business for the convention was appointed by the chair, and then the convention adjourned till to-morrow at 10 A. M.

SPIRIT.

STATE NEWS.

A Chester firm is Young & Fair.

Lauer, of Reading, is making 120 barrels of beer a day.

The Altoona *Tribune* calls for a skating rink.

Timothy O'Hern, of Erie, Pa., fell dead at Petrolia on Saturday.

The Athens *Gleaner* has dropped the sickle—i. e., suspended.

There were thirty-one deaths in Harrisburg during September.

The Huntingdon Presbytery is in session in Martinsburg, Blair county.

Mr. William Mowry died very suddenly in Altoona, on Sunday, of heart disease.

The Homœopathic Medical Society holds its tenth annual session in Philadelphia to-day.

Building operations have declined fifty per cent. in Philadelphia during the past month.

The trustees of Philadelphia city ice-boats ask for $74,000 to run the boats for the year 1875.

The school fund of Danville has been increased $750 from the recent fines imposed upon liquor dealers.

A Lancaster youth expired suddenly after eating his supper. Moral: let Lancaster people avoid suppers.

Furnace No. 6 of the Crane Iron Works, Lehigh county, has been blown in, making the third stack in operation.

A fellow burned a man's barn in Montgomery county in order to get winter lodgings in jail. He will be accommodated.

Philadelphia is to have another and a first-class theater. The enterprise is in the hands of some of the wealthiest and best citizens.

The Wakefield Prebyterian Church, of Germantown, has extended a unanimous call to the Rev. N. S. McFetridge, of Oil City, Pa., to become their pastor.

The working force at the Siesholtzville iron ore mines now consists of sixty men. With this force the company is now raising over one hundred tons of ore daily.

The Philadelphia Ministerial Union has appointed a committee to wait upon the Park Commissioners and request that the gates of the Zoological Garden be closed on Sundays.

Thomas Cunningham, aged seventy-one years, died in Harrisburg on Sunday. He was the oldest conductor on the Pennsylvania Railroad, having served continuously for nearly forty years.

Mr. William Castle, who set type on the first number of the Philadelphia *North American*, and who was pressman on that paper for thirty-five years, died very suddenly on the 3d instant, of dropsy of the heart.

A blacksmith of Chester, who every morning, for a long time, discovered the top screwed off his oil can and the oil exhausted, investigated the matter and discovered that the feat was performed by a rat.

The Warwick Iron Company, of Pottstown, who have had in contemplation the erection of a blast furnace near the western part of the town for some months, it is expected will commence operations in a very short time.

With Monday's issue, the Reading *Times and Dispatch* entered upon its thirty-fourth year. The *Times* is a Republican paper of strict sect, and, although published in benighted Berks, is highly prosperous. It is a first rate newspaper.

Flaherty's Mirror of Ireland with Bryan O'Lynn's comedy company, gave exhibitions to two small audiences in New Castle, last week, when the proprietor dismissed his people and sent his panorama to Boston, to wait for better times.

The formal opening of the Wagner Free Institute for its autumn session took place in Philadelphia on Saturday evening. The institute now has splendid appointments for the illustration of every department of physical science and a library of over 16,000 volumes.

The Titusville *Courier* of the 6th says: The most determined and repulsive suicide which has occurred in the vicinity was committed yesterday on the summit near Franklin. The engineer of the train on the Jimtown road, which reaches Franklin about five P. M., saw a man sitting on the track as the locomotive rushed round a sharp curve. His coat, vest and hat had been removed and laid aside carefully. The blowing of the whistle only caused him to look hastily up. When the whistle blew "down brakes," the man rose, and as the train came thundering down, despite the efforts to curb its speed, the suicide deliberately laid his neck on the rail. A moment more, and, to the horror of the engineer, the locomotive passed over it, the dull, crushing movement of the wheels as they tore the head from the body, announcing that the tragedy it had been sought to prevent had been effected. The train was stopped and the body placed in the baggage car, the head being immediately wrapped up in wet cloths. At the time our informant left Franklin the body was being removed, but up to that time no discovery had been made leading to identification. His clothes indicate that he had been a laborer, but the cause of the strange tragedy remains yet to be explained.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 7, 1874.

More Troops for the South.

The Attorney General has applied to the Secretary of War for more troops to send South. The War Department finds itself considerably embarrassed in consequence, as complaints of the insufficiency of the forces under their command have been coming from the officers on the Western frontier for several months past. The Secretary of War, however, telegraphed this afternoon to General Sheridan at Chicago, requesting him if possible to spare a regiment of infantry for service in the South. Some of the Republican Congressmen from that section who are now here want several additional regiments sent, although from the accounts which come here a more quiet condition of affairs seems to be prevailing in the South with the exception of the State of Alabama.

Revision of the Tariff.

Senator Sherman, the chairman of the Committee on Finance, and Representative Dawes, chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, have both been, during the recess, devoting considerable attention to the question of a revision of the laws affecting the tariff. Many of the leading importers of the country are urging the substitution of specific or *ad valorem* duties. It is contended that the *ad valorem* system is productive of the greatest dissatisfaction and dishonesty. It is also urged that the superfluous custom houses throughout the country be dispensed with. If any material legislation on the tariff is effected at the next session, the measure to that effect must be brought forward, before the holidays. It is probable that a movement will be made toward restoring the duty on tea and coffee, as neither one of these commodities was cheapened one cent to the consumers by the removal of the duty.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 7, 1874.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS COMMISSION.

The Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims, having been in session every day since Thursday last, adjourned to-day till November 5, no cases being ready for hearing. The court has occupied its time in revising rules and adding new ones growing out of the suggestions of counsel. The Judges are very anxious that when the court again meets it may have something on which to act.

THE REDEMPTION BUREAU.

The Redemption Bureau will probably not resume the redemption of national bank notes until the 20th instant. Redemption might be recommenced now, but the Secretary of the Treasury desires to perfect such arrangements as will make business continuous.

APPLICATIONS FOR TROOPS.

General Sheridan was to-day notified by the Secretary of War, if he could spare a regiment of infantry from his command to send it South for service in that section. Applications are constantly reaching the Department from Alabama, Tennessee and Louisiana for troops. The Secretary says: "If I were required to comply with all the applications received, it would be necessary to largely increase the forces of the army."

NAVY ORDER CONCERNING THE DEATH OF COMMODORE WOLSEY.

The Navy Department has issued the following order relative to the death of Commodore Wolsey:

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., October 4, 1874.

Commodore Melancthon B. Wolsey, of the United States Navy, died of yellow fever while in command of the navy yard at Pensacola, on the 2d inst. In announcing to the naval service the loss of this officer, the Department feels called upon to express its appreciation of the high character which Commodore Wolsey gained during the war of the rebellion, and of the self-sacrificing spirit he evinced during the deadly pestilence which has lately desolated the Pensacola navy yard. When under orders to proceed to the North upon an important service, after the fever had broken out in the town of Pensacola, but not within the yard, he suggested to the Department that he had better remain with his command. He was informed that even under such circumstances he might properly comply with his orders, but he replied that he preferred to remain at his post. Remaining there he died, a martyr to his sense of duty. He has thus bequeathed to the navy an example of heroism, such as may occur in peaceful days, and of devotion to his duty that cannot be excelled in time of war.

(Signed) WILLIAM REYNOLD,
Acting Secretary of the Navy.

LOSSES OF THE FREEDMEN'S SAVINGS BANK.

According to an analysis of the statement of Dr. Purvis, one of the Commissioners appointed to settle the affairs of the Freedmen's Savings Bank, there will be a loss of from three to four hundred thousand dollars, on insufficient securities and loans, which, in the course of a long time, may yield seventy-five per cent. to the depositors.

THE PUBLIC GROUNDS AND BUILDINGS.

The report of General Babcock, Superintendent of Public Buildings and Grounds, shows a vast extent of improvement of the public grounds during the past year. His total of estimate for the next fiscal year is nearly four hundred thousand dollars. He says the President presented to his office a handsome specimen of an American eagle sent to him from Wisconsin. The bird is now encaged in Franklin Square. As specimens of animals are frequently offered from officials and private individuals, he suggests that an appropriation be made to provide for receiving such contributions which would be a source of entertainment to the people of the Capital, and those visiting it, besides being of great value to the students of natural history.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, October 7, 1874.

THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CONGRESS.

The proceedings of the Protestant Episcopal Convention were began this morning in St. John's chapel. There was a very large congregation at the opening of the religious services. While the officiating clergymen and bishops were entering, the choir sung the hymn, "The Church is Our Foundation." The officiating clergy were Rev. Stevens Perry, D.D., Rev. Edward James, Vicar of Trentham, England; Very Rev. Dr. Balchwich, Deacon of Harrow, England; Rev. Dr. Elgood, Canon of Montreal; Rev. W. Hugh Ketchum, Honorable Canon of Fredericton, N. B.; Rev. Dr. Henry C. Porter, Right Rev. Dr. Oxeden, Bishop of Montreal and Metropolitan of Canada; Right Rev. Wm. Rollinson Whittingham.

In the business meeting, following the communion services, Rev. James Craig, D.D., of Kentucky, was elected Chairman of the Convention, and Rev. Wm. Stevens Secretary. Rev. Dr. Burgess, of Massachusetts, and Hill Burgwin, of Pittsburgh, were appointed a committee to notify the House of Bishops that the meeting had completed its organization. Notice was received from the House of Bishops that that body was organized by the election of Rev. Henry C. Potter, of New York, as Secretary. It was decided that the old rules should govern the Convention, subject to amendment.

A cable dispatch was received from the Church Congress now assembled at Brighton, England, sending greeting and hoping that these meetings would cement the band of union much closer between both churches. A committee was appointed to return a suitable reply, and the Convention adjourned until to-morrow morning.

At the close of the evening session the Chairman announced that the next session of the Congress would be held in the city of Philadelphia in October next. The day and place not yet being fixed. The thanks of the Assembly were tendered to the Chairman for the able manner in which he had presided over the sessions. The *gloria in excelsis* was sung and a benediction pronounced. The Congress then adjourned.

THE JEROME PARK RACES.

The Jockey Club races were continued yesterday. Fadladeen won the mile race, Catesby the four-year-old stakes, Aristides, the two-year-old race, Grinstead the mile-and-a-half race, and Trouble the handicap purse.

PERSONAL ITEMS.

The Lord Mayor of Dublin delivered a lecture last evening in the Academy of Music, for the benefit of the Catholic Church—subject, "Oliver Goldsmith." At the close of the lecture the Lord Mayor was presented with a gold-headed cane, and later, at his hotel, was honored with a serenade on behalf of the city authorities.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company has begun a suit against Richard B. Irwin, the late San Francisco agent of the company, to recover $750,000 which he is alleged to have appropriated.

The Judicial Committee of the Presbytery of Jersey City announce that they will be in session this afternoon and evening to hear any person who may have charges to prefer against Rev. John S. Glendenning, pastor of the church of which the late Mary Pomeroy was a member.

The business partners of Moulton became his bondsmen, to-day, in the Beecher slander suit.

Among the passengers for Europe, to-day, were His Excellency Roest de Limbouy and lady, the Lord Mayor of Dublin and lady, and Dr. Hamilton and Wilson, of the Irish team of riflemen.

The remains of Mark Smith arrived at New York yesterday afternoon, and were taken to the rooms of the Lotus Club.

Rev. William A. Bartlett and ex-Governor Hoffman and family arrived at New York yesterday, from Europe.

Ex-Alderman Coman, who fled from the city some time since, made his appearance this morning and gave bail to stand trial.

STEAMER ARRIVAL.

Arrived—the steamship Russia, from Liverpool.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

Wholesale Poisoning Case at Beallsville, Pa.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BEALLSVILLE, PA., October 7, 1874.

While W. B. Flick and a family of five persons were at breakfast this morning, they were taken violently sick. The physicians being called in pronounced it a clear case of poisoning, and upon examination found the poison was in the coffee. How it got there, is a mystery they are yet unable to solve. But little hopes are entertained of their recovery.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY ATLANTIC CABLE.

Germany.

THE VON ARNIM ARREST—FURTHER PARTICULARS.

LONDON, October 7.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* publishes a special from Berlin, stating that Count Von Arnim occupies a room in the prison inspector's dwelling, and is allowed to walk one hour daily in the garden. Otherwise he is made to feel the full rigor of prison discipline. None of his family or servants are allowed admission to his presence. He refuses to surrender the papers in his possession or to make any statement in regard to them. The Count is extremely excited and deeply incensed against Prince Bismarck.

The dispatch also says that the arrest of Count Von Arnim was effected by a commissary of the Criminal Court and six other officials, representing the foreign office and the Berlin Law Court.

The Berlin *Post* says that Count Von Arnim's documents were arranged in three categories. The first, referring to his appointment as ambassador and his salary, were not included in the search. The second comprise those which Von Arnim acknowledges are in his possession and which he claims to have retained because they will serve as a justification of his conduct, and the third and largest category comprises those of a confidential nature, concerning the whereabouts of which Von Arnim denies all knowledge. The *Post* says the courts have acted throughout under legal authority. It is now believed that the papers which it is desired to obtain from Count Von Arnim have been sent by him to England for safe keeping.

FLOATING RUMORS.

BERLIN, October 7.—Count Von Arnim's family has been informed that his imprisonment is not intended as a punishment, and that he will be released on the restoration of the documents.

It is rumored that Emperor William, who is at Baden, was greatly surprised at Arnim's arrest, and has demanded the reason for it.

England.

THE NORTHAMPTON RIOT.

LONDON, October 7.—The excitement in Northampton continued to-day and the authorities have been in hourly fear of a renewal of the riot. The streets were crowded all day with people. The constables, a large special force having been sworn in, patrol the city, and two batteries of artillery have arrived. It is hoped to-night that further disturbance will be averted.

RESOLVED TO STRIKE.

The coal miners of the West Riding, Yorkshire, have resolved on a strike which begins to-morrow.

CONTINENTAL NEWS.

LONDON, October 8.—The *Times* correspondent at Paris reports that that Government will ask for an appropriation to rebuild the palace of St. Cloud.

Heavy bail has been offered for Count Von Arnim, but it was refused. According to present indications the prisoner will, in a few days, be arraigned before the Criminal Court in Berlin when the public prosecution may demand a sentence of several years imprisonment.

A rumor comes from Paris that the French Government, as a compensation for the recall of the Orinoque, will station the man-of-war Kleber off Ostia at the Pope's disposal.

Spain.

DON CARLOS IN GOOD HEALTH.

HENDAY, October 7.—The Carlist official journal says that Don Carlos was in good health yesterday, and at the head of his army. He has granted leave of absence to Gen. Dorregaray for the benefit of his health.

It is reported that Gen. Dorregaray has differed with Don Carlos and has gone to France. Gen. Menderi succeeds to his command.

RUMORED DEATH—DEFEAT.

MADRID, October 7.—It is reported that the Carlist General Tristany has died of consumption. The Carlists have been defeated in an attack on Igualada. They lost many killed and wounded.

France.

A DRAWN BATTLE.

PARIS, October 7.—Each party claims the victory in the recent elections. The *Ordre* estimates the number of Bonapartists returned at one hundred and forty-four.

Denmark.

THE DANES IN SCHLESWIG.

COPENHAGEN, October 7.—The Danish Minister at Berlin has been instructed to make a protest to the German Government in relation to the expulsion of the Danes from Schleswig.

Egypt.

THE OVERFLOW OF THE NILE.

CAIRO, October 7.—The water in the river Nile at this place, has fallen somewhat. The authorities, however, continue the work of prevention against the overflow. Fully 20,000 people are engaged in strengthening the embankments.

Italy.

THIERS AT MILAN.

MILAN, October 7.—Ex-President Thiers arrived here yesterday and addressed the French residents in the evening. He said the establishment of the Republic should not be displeasing to the rest of Europe. He believed that the general election would give about fifty additional Bonapartist deputies to the Assembly.

A ROMAN DIGNITARY AMONG THIEVES.

ROME, October 7.—Monseigneur Theodoli, a dignitary of high rank connected with the Vatican, has been captured near Frasinone by brigands, who demand a ransom of $30,000.

DELPHIC UTTERANCES.

Marshal Bazaine has written to the Roman journal, *Il Esercito*, declaring that the moment to speak plainly has not yet arrived, but he will tell the truth later, although with reluctance.

Switzerland.

OFFICERS OF THE COUNCIL ELECTED.

BERNE, October 7.—M. Ruchounet has been elected President, and M. Staempfli Vice-President of the National Council of Switzerland.

FRANCE AND THE POSTAL CONVENTION.

The French delegates to the Postal Congress state that their Government is in accord with the policy of that body, but cannot sign the covention until it has consulted the Assembly. They request that the protocol be left open for signature.

South America.

BRAZILIAN LOAN.

RIO JANERIO, October 7.—The Brazilian Government has issued a loan of $25,000,000 at six per cent. interest.

THE ARGENTINE REBELLION.

Advices received here to-day from Buenos Ayres, state that several business firms in that city have suspended, and a commercial crisis is imminent. The Argentine Bank has closed its doors. A body of Government troops made an attempt to capture the British steamer Yerba, but the captain of the vesssel protested, and they desisted from carrying out their intention. The vanguard of the rebel force, under command of Ribas, is at the gates of the capital. All mail matter passing through the Buenos Ayres postoffice is examined.

REVERSES OF THE GOVERNMENT.

RIO JANEIRO, October 7.—A dispatch from Buenos Ayres, dated to-day, says: "The Government has asked Congress for a grant of $2,000,000 to meet the expenses of the war. There has been a slight engagement outside the city. It ended with the retreat of the Government troops. It is rumored that negotiations have been opened with the insurgent leaders."

NEW ORLEANS.

Decided Contradiction---Resolutions of the Advisory Board.

NEW ORLEANS, October 7.—The following dispatch was received to-day:

NEW IBERIA, LA., October 7.—*To the Agent of the Associated Press*: Col. De Blane is here to-day. The statement concerning affairs in St. Martin's, published in certain papers yesterday, purporting to be based on dispatches, are utterly false. Neither at the time, nor since the arrival of troops, have the citizens been under arms in any part of the parish. All are quietly gathering crops.

(Signed) E. H. LOMBARD,
R. S. PERRY.

The above refers to the reports re-published yesterday morning to the effect that a large body of armed men, with three pieces of artillery, under the command of Colonel De Blane, were encamped at Breaux bridge.

THE ADVISORY BOARD.

The Advisory Board held a stormy sesion to-day, lasting five or six hours. Mr. Packard introduced a resolution stating that the White Leagues were still being organized and armed, and calling for their disbandment. This resolution was rejected, and the following offered by E. A. Burke, was adopted.

WHERAS.—It has been reported to the Advisory Board that armed organizations have recently been drilling in streets of New Orleans; and

WHEREAS, The effect of such demonstrations in any part of the State is calculated to create apprehension of intimidation in the minds of the colored people of the State; and

WHEREAS, The continuance of such demonstrations would be in violation of the true spirit and intention of the agreement, creating the Advisory Board; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Advisory Board declare the absolute necessity and propriety of preventing such demonstrations and requesting such immediate action as will relieve all citizens from apprehension that would in any way interfere with a free, full and fair registration and election.

PROTEST ISSUED.

An address has been issued by a committee of the parish Nominating Convention, protesting against the signature and promulgation of the new municipal charter, claiming that such an action would virtually disfranchise the city of New Orleans.

THE SKY LARKS.

An Unprecedented Air Voyage---The Trip of the Ladies---Seven Hours in the Air---Two Miles High in the Darkness---A Jolly Journey and a Safe Return---An Account by the "Commercial" Representative.

[From the Daily Commercial of Thursday.]

The ladies yesterday returned safely home from their night balloon trip, and were received not with scoldings and upbraidings from anxious fathers and mothers who had worried all night about them, but with such greetings of joyous welcome as implied prompt and full forgiveness for having caused all the worriment. The announcement that they had returned safe, sound and jubilant, brought happy relief to many, many hearts. The anxiety caused by their unexpected and prolonged absence had passed beyond the limits of the households immediately concerned, and had become, in a manner, a public concern. People who had never heard the names of the fair voyagers before they sailed away into the air, shared the general anxiety when the lengthened hours dragged on and they came not back.

Of the anxious thoughts and varied forebodings of fathers and mothers, brothers and sisters, during the long night of absence, words are not adequate to fully tell. All night solicitous friends wandered about in pursuit of information, and when it became evident, at last, that no information could be obtained before morning, still continued to wander about, afraid to go home and tell the other friends that there was no news. The newspaper and telegraph offices were haunted by searchers after news, and hotel clerks were worried by oft repeated inquiries as to whether Professor Donaldson and Mr. Thomas had returned or been heard from. Stories that we did not dare mention yesterday morning, were afloat, and altogether it was an anxious night on earth, whatever it was above the clouds.

In one or two households the report of the safe landing of the party on the "Sugar Can" was accepted as a finality, the fact of the supplementary trip not being known, and the difficulty of obtaining a night conveyance into town was welcomed as a sufficient explanation of the continued absence of "the girls." In such households comparative peace reigned, and sleep, undisturbed by devouring anxiety, was enjoyed. But then came the morning, and with it the newspapers, breaking in upon this secure satisfaction, and anxiety was the more intense for the previous serenity. As hour after hour of daylight passed, and still no tidings came, the trouble deepened, and the forebodings of friends became almost unendurable.

At last, as eleven o'clock in the forenoon approached, the news found proclamation in Allegheny that the balloonists had returned, and were safe, as well as enthusiastic over their experiences. The pleasant news was not long in traveling to this city, and to all the homes of the ladies in question, and the rebound from deep apprehension to assurance of safety was great and absolute. The country wagon in which the returned air-sailors entered Allegheny became a triumphal car, and its occupants were cheered and saluted with all varieties of welcome. Then the reporters got hold of them, and even fathers and mothers had to await the end of interviews before they could claim their daughters and take them home.

The trip of the ladies was, we believe, without precedent. We doubt if any party of young ladies, anywhere, ever before went sailing aloft for hours, in the darkened sky of night, sometimes at a height of over two miles; ever had such jolly balloon experiences, or ever met balloon experience of any kind with such absolute pluck and bravery. Professor Donaldson compliments his lady passengers in the highest terms, and says that never before did he have under his charge a party of passengers, male or female, so thoroughly brave, self-possessed and spirited as this party of ladies. We give herewith the account of the trip, furnished by Miss Alice Thornberry, an attache of the COMMERCIAL office, who was one of the aerial tourists, and is, as will be seen, an enthusiast on the subject:

"To begin with, the trip was a splendid one. I don't hope to give anything like a description of it, for that is not possible. The best parts of it, the parts we all enjoyed the most, are just the parts that can't be described. You know you can say a rose is beautiful and is fragrant, but that don't begin to describe a rose; and it's just so with ballooning. I can say that we had an elegant trip and a glorious night, and that we enjoyed it perfectly; but what idea does that give of it all? Not the slightest. There are the novelty of the thing, the sensations we experienced and the fun we had, all left to your imagination. And you can't imagine them, either. Really, there is only one way to get any notion of a balloon trip, and that is to take one yourself; and when you *do* take one, let it be at night, especially if the right kind of night can be hit upon, as in our case. I must do the best I can, though, to build up an image of our experience. It will be only a skeleton, so don't look for anything but bones.

I imagine that, before we got into the car we all felt just a little bit nervous about the trip; I know I did, but the minute I set foot in the basket all nervousness vanished, and I forgot I ever had such a feeling. I believe the other ladies all felt the same way. It seemed too nonsensical, the idea of any danger in that basket and in such a perfectly still and beautiful atmosphere. I know I never got onto an express train with any less trepidation than I felt when I got into that car; and what is odd, when the balloon commenced to go up we felt more secure than ever, and the higher we got the better it was. The motion was so smooth and easy that we did not seem to be going up at all. We only seemed to float, motionless, while the earth sunk gradually from us; and the only uneasy feeling I had was a little touch of pity for the poor old world that was getting out of place.

At first I sat properly down on the seat, but there was no satisfaction in that at all; so I got up, like the others, and stood at the side of the car, as we went up, shaking a handkerchief and enjoying it all very much indeed. We went straight up, and gradually the people and the houses and the hills all flattened themselves out into a big Japanese picture. There was no perspective and no shading, and it all looked very queer, but very interesting. As the crowd grew indistinct, and we lost track of familiar places, we began to look around the region we had got into. That was very interesting, too, especially after we got up so that we could see the clouds below us and the clear sky overhead, with sunshine all around. It was all perfectly delightful, and we enjoyed it thoroughly. There was not much silent enjoyment about it, though, for we talked and said "Oh!" and "Look there!" very sociably and very constantly. I don't think a more sociable party could be found anywhere.

Gradually we sailed off in the direction of Perrysville, and after going about five miles, and being up about twenty minutes, Professor Donaldson let us down to the earth. I suppose there were not less than fifty people "watching and waiting" to see us land, and when the drag rope got within reach everybody who could got hold of it, and such a scrambling and pushing and shouting one don't often come across. It was the intention to let us all out here. That was according to the arrangement, and would have brought us all home in good time. But it seemed too preposterous to think of giving it up so soon, and we all protested. The ride was so delightful and we had only had a few minutes of it. We plead with Prof. Donaldson, and like the kind and gallant gentleman he is, he finally consented to take us up again. So we bade good bye to Miss Oswald, who was obliged to return, and then we went up and on again. Not without a little difficulty, though, for the people of the neighborhood insisted on our staying there or taking them along, and held on to the drag rope until a revolver pointed at the crowd frightened them off.

The sun was just setting as we went up the second time. Darkness came on little by little, and the journey became more delightful than ever. We could see the stars coming out, and one of the party begged the Professor to take us up until we could get one. Then we saw the banks of mist, like snow wreaths below us, and we all said that, if we had staid down there we would have "missed" it too. We shouted, and talked, and laughed, and made such jokes as that one, and had the jolliest of jolly times. Professor Donaldson and Mr. Thomas took seats in the car, too, and surely no pleasanter, kinder or more courteous gentlemen could be found anywhere than they proved themselves to be, all through the trip. One of the girls struck up a song and the rest joined in. Professor Donaldson urging us to sing anything we knew except "Up in a Balloon." We wanted to see everything possible, so we sat up on the edge of the basket, with our feet on the seats; and at last two of us climbed up to Professor Donaldson's usual seat in the concentrating ring and sat there for a while. This all seems very reckless now, and I suppose it was, but it did not seem so then. It seemed the most natural thing in the world.

I suppose it was about an hour after we took our regretful leave of Miss Oswald—we were so busy enjoying ourselves that we did not keep a very good account of the time—that the professor announced to us that we were 11,580 feet high. More than two miles up! That was higher than any of the men had been, and we were satisfied. They might bring us down now. The descent was commenced, and finally a landing was effected, of course, but it was not until several efforts had been made. One attempt was made and the drag rope caught in a tree. We all shouted and called, and at last a man and a woman came out of the woods, and then more help came and the rope was loosened. But the trees were too thick there to make a landing, and when the people tried to draw us to a clear space, they found it too much of a job, and we went up again. We asked where we were, and the people told us we were near Perrysville. By the way, I think Perrysville must be a much larger place than anybody has given it credit for being. We were sailing about for several hours, and every time we came low enough to ask the world's people where we were they told us we were "near Perrysville."

Not long after the "hitch" just spoken of we sailed over a deep ravine, and again the drag rope caught at the bottom of the ravine, and at the same time the netting over the top of the balloon caught in the branches of a tree on the side hill. Again there was much shouting and again help came. They got us loose, and it was the most comical of all comical things to hear them cry out to us to "come this way" and "come that way" to find a clear place for landing as if the balloon could be guided just where we wished. We didn't land there, though, and went up again, and sailed off once more.

About eleven o'clock we commenced to come down again, and at length alighted, as gently as it is possible to imagine, in a large orchard. As we were coming down, the Professor called again for somebody to come and help. In answer to his calls, a barefooted man came out of the neighboring house. When he got sight of the shadowy monster below which we hung, though, he turned and ran as if he had seen grim death. The Professor's calls and the laughter of us girls convinced him there was not much to be afraid of, and he came back and caught hold of the drag rope. One by one we got out, the place of each one being supplied with heavy stones before another landed. At last we were all out and the balloon tied up, and then we hunted a place to eat and sleep.

That place, when found proved to be Mr. Jacob Trax's tavern, about half a mile away, on the Perrysville road. (I forgot to say that we landed in McCandless township, "near Perrysville," about eleven miles from the city. It was just ten minutes after eleven when we came down.) It proved to be the place of all places. Such a welcome as we received! Such a supper as we ate! Such a pleasant time as we had after supper, chatting, singing and talking about the trip until half past one in the morning! Then such beds as we got into, and how we four girls talked and laughed and kept everybody in the house awake until four o'clock. Then we got to sleep, and I suppose the other thankful people did too. We got up about seven o'clock, ate a splendid breakfast, saw the Professor and Mr. Thomas start off on this daylight trip, enjoyed the wonder of the people who flocked to see the balloon (what an old story it was to us now, after our seven hours' ride!) and then good Mr. Trax started with us for home in his wagon. Kind old gentleman! We all owe him and his family a vote of thanks, and I hereby tender my share of it.

On the way in, everybody seemed to know instinctively that we were the missing baloonists, and we were cheered and congratulated by all the people we met. Sometimes a person, to make sure, would call out to Mr. Trax, "Have you heard from the balloon?" Then it was pleasant to see the comfortable, friendly pride with which he would answer, "This is the balloon party I've got here." Altogether, the ride home was as pleasant as the ride in the balloon basket, and that was as pleasant as anything that ever happened.

Apropos of the Tyndall-Darwin theories comes in one of General Schenck's latest stories that he told to the wife of a British cabinet officer who assured him that "England made America all that she is." "Pardon, madam," said the General, "you remind me of the answer of the Ohio lad in his teens who, attending Sunday school for the first time, was asked by the teacher, 'Who made you?' 'Made me?' 'Yes.' 'Why, God made me about *so long*' (holding his hands about ten inches apart,) 'but I growed the rest.'"

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, October 7, 1874.

The market to-day for money and securities in this city is but a repetition of the days going before. Some of the banks evince a disposition to curtail their accommodations, but on the whole a very liberal spirit is shown in their dealings with their customers.

Considerable effort has been made, during the past few days, to get up some excitement over the failures in New York, which, we are happy to state, has met with signal want of success.

Some stock speculators undoubtedly believe that more is to be made at the moment, in depressing prices than in advancing them, and to aid them they are doing all that is possible to discourage holders of stocks.

The past year has been one of liquidation, and it would be surprising if there were not a good many failures. That there has been so few is surprising and shows that when the railroad bubble burst one year ago the mercantile community were in an exceptionally sound condition.

Whatever failures occur they will be the results of causes reaching back to the time of the panic. So far as the business of this season has been concerned it has been safely and prudently conducted. There has been no expansion of credits and business never rested on a safer basis so far as credits are concerned.

The country as a whole has had good crops and all the elements of prosperity are present.

—The Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad Company, through Geo. W. Cass, Trustee, announces that the Trustee named in the trust deed of the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad Company, dated October 1st, 1869, will receive proposals at the above address until 3 P. M. of October 15th, for the sale to him of all or any portion of the one hundred thousand dollars of the gold bonds of the said company, secured by said mortgage, and which purchase of bonds is for the "sinking fund" named in the mortgage aforesaid.

—The annual report of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company has just appeared for the fifteenth fiscal year, ending May 31, 1874. From it we make the following extracts:

"The number of miles now embraced in the system of railroads owned and controlled by the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company is 1,989.88, of which the Chicago and Northwestern proper—inclusive of 85 miles of leased roads in Iowa, and 37.90 miles of extensions to the iron mines on the Peninsula—has 1,498.70 miles; and the proprietary roads 491.18 miles—Iowa as follows, namely: the Iowa Midland has 68.80 miles, the Northwestern Union 62.63 miles, the La Crosse, Tempeleau and Prescott 29 miles, and the Winona and St. Peter Railroad and Mankato branch 330.75 miles.

"Territorially there are in the State of Illinois 489.00 miles; in Iowa, 433.90 miles; in Wisconsin, 565.68 miles; in Michigan, 170.55 miles; in Minnesota, 292.25 miles, and in Dakota, 38.50 miles.

"The miles of railroad completed and brought into operation during the year were 136.06; consisting of 34.93 miles on the Chicago and Northwestern; 34.50 on the Winona and St. Peter, and 62.63 on the Northwestern Union road.

"The average length of road operated, during the entire year, was 1,952.05 miles: of which the Chicago and Northwestern operated 1,489.10 and the proprietary roads, 462.95 miles.

"The gross earnings of the combined system for the fiscal year ending on the 31st of May, 1874, were $15,631,936 61; and the total charges for operating expenses, taxes, rent of leased roads, interest on bonds and sinking fund account amounted to $14,276,855 26, leaving a combined net profit for the year of $1,355,081 35.

"No dividends have been declared since June, 1873, when 3½ per cent. was paid on the preferred stock. At that time it was anticipated that the outlays made by the company, for the completion of the new lines then in progress, and for other works of construction, and new equipment, would be met by the sale of bonds in sufficient amount to represent the cost of these permanent improvements; but the financial troubles which began in September, and the unfriendly legislation since, in the States where our property is situated, prevented the company from realizing its expectations from the sale of bonds.

"All the net earnings have been applied towards the payment of construction indebtedness, mostly incurred before the panic, and for such further expenditures as have since been found necessary to finish up and utilize the works thus nearly completed."

The report devotes considerable space to an explanation of the matters at issue with the Grangers, and should be read by all who wish fully to understand how groundless are the claims set up by the Grangers that this corporation has sought to oppress the people of the sections through which its roads run.

The following confirms what railroad men very well understand, that the people who complain of railroad extortions were never so well served, nor so cheaply, as during the past year:

"The frieght movement for the year was as follows:

Increase in earnings	19.23 per cent
Increase in number of tons hauled	21.39 per cent
Increase in tons hauled one mile	25.91 per cent

"This comparison shows that the increase of earnings was 06.68 per cent. less than the increase of tons carried one mile, resulting from a decline in the average receipts per ton, per mile, of 05.53 per cent.

"In the movement of passengers there was an increase of 13.90 per cent. in the number of passengers carried, and a decrease of 12.35 per cent. in the amount of earnings derived therefrom, as compared with the previous year, resulting from the fractional decline of 00.63 per cent. in the average receipts per passenger per mile.

"The last year thus repeats the experience of former years, in showing a steady depreciation of the rates which the company receives for its services. The decrease in earnings from freight and passengers, arising from the reduction in the rates received per ton per mile, and per passenger, per mile, is equal to the sum of $621,662 55 during the last year, and this large abatement has been suffered by the company without the ability to realize a corresponding decrease in wages, or other expenses of working the road."

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day. Furnished by the St. Clair Banking Company, No. 16 Sixth street:

October 7, 1874.	10:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	12:30 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.
Gold	110¼	110⅛	110	110	110
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup	118⅞	....	118	....	118
5-20's, 1862	112½	....	112⅛	....	112⅝
5-20's, 1864	115⅜	....	115⅜	....	....
5-20's, 1865	116⅝	....	116⅝	....	116⅝
5-20's, 1865, new	116	....	116	....	115⅞
5-20's, 1867	117⅛	....	117⅛	....	117⅛
5-20's, 1868	117⅛	....	117⅛	....	117⅛
10-40's	111⅛	....	111⅛	....	111⅛
10-40's, coupons	....	....	111⅛	....	111⅛
Currency 6's	117⅛	....	117⅛	....	117⅛
New 5 per cent's	112⅜	....	112⅜	....	112⅜
Registered '67's	....	....	....	....	116⅛
Western Union Tel	79⅝	79⅞	79⅞	79⅜	80⅛
Quicksilver	....	....	....	30⅛	....
Pacific Mail	47⅞	47⅞	48⅛	48	48⅜
Panama	....	....	....	111	....
Adams Express	....	107	....	107⅛	....
Wells-Fargo Express	....	79⅛	....	79⅛	....
American Express	....	60⅜	....	60⅜	....
United States Exp's	....	68½	....	68⅛	....
New York Central	101⅞	....	....	....	....
Erie	34⅛	34⅛	34	33⅞	34
Michigan Central	....	....	....	75	....
Michigan Southern	80⅝	....	81⅛	80⅝	81⅛
Illinois Central	....	....	....	99	....
Cleveland & Pitts'gh	....	87⅛	....	87⅛	....
Chicago & Northw'n	38	37⅞	38⅛	38⅛	39¼
Do. preferred	....	54	....	54	....
Rock Island	102⅛	....	....	....	....
St. Paul, common	33⅛	33⅝	34	33	....
Do. preferred	....	51½	....	53	....
Wabash, common	....	....	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛
Fort Wayne	....	....	....	95	....
Ohio & Mississippi	27⅛	....	27⅝	27⅝	28⅛
Union Pacific	35⅛	....	35⅝	35⅝	36
Chicago & Alton	....	....	....	99	....
Boston, H & E	....	1⅛	....	1	....
Hannibal & St. Joe	....	....	....	25½	....
Do. preferred	....	....	....	30	....
Atlantic & Pac. p'fd	....	....	11	....	....
Terre Haute	....	....	....	7	....
C. C. & I. C.	....	10¼	11	10½	....
Tennessee, old	....	....	....	....	72
Do. new	....	....	....	....	72
S. Carolina, April	....	....	....	....	17
Do. July	....	....	....	....	17½
Missouri 6's	....	....	94	....	94⅛

—The following is a report of the leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board at noon to-day. Furnished by Luther S. Kauffman, broker, 96 Fourth avenue:

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania Central, sales	54⅜	....
Pennsylvania scrip	103⅞	104
Reading, sales	55	....
United Companies, of N. J.	126	....
Oil Creek, sales	8⅞	9
Lehigh Valley	60⅛	61
Allegheny Valley	89⅛	90
Central Transportation sales	45⅛	....
Empire Transportation	53⅛	....
P., C. & St. L. m'tge bonds, sales	68	....

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, October 7, 1874.

Trade in general was fairly active to-day, and the aggregate volume of business was large. Some branches continue rather quiet, but a fair and steady movement is generally the rule. In grain and breadstuffs the market is generally quiet, excepting a very marked activity in corn. A well known grain dealer of this city, who has just returned from a trip to Illinois, reports the crops of that section rather short. Corn is turning out better than was anticipated, the season having been favorable to the maturing of that grain, and the new corn is, he says, very sound. Holders throughout the West are reported as very firm, and the visible supply of corn at this time is only 5,000,000 bushels, against 12,000,000 at the same time last year.

Groceries are more active than at the opening of the week, and there is a fair trade at unchanged prices. Sugars and coffees are firm but unchanged.

Provisions are also more active, with a light supply of hog products generally. The stock will, however, last until the new crop gets into market, as consumption under the influence of present prices is not heavy.

Country produce presents little change during the past day or two. Cheese is still strong and advancing, being to-day ⅜c above previous quotations. Butter, eggs, apples and potatoes are steady and unchanged.

The jobbing and wholesale houses in dry goods, boots and shoes, &c., report a steady trade without marked change from the features of the market previously reported. The aggregate movement in staple articles will not fall much below the average of former years, although the trade partakes very generally of a jobbing character.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last are as follows:

Flour, bbls	1,250	Apples, bbls	141
Cheese, boxes	181	Corn, sks	680
Wheat, sks	427	Barley, sks	286
Rye, sks	120	Oats, sks	3,693
Bacon, pcs	2,920	Butter, pkgs	22
Bacon, tcs	110	Potatoes, bush	2,100
Hay, bales	456	Peaches, crates	40

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce during the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.	Total.
Flour, bbls	7,452	9,153	16,605
Apples, bbls	243	379	622
Cheese, boxes	660	648	1,308
Corn, sacks	2,380	3,612	5,992
Wheat, sacks	2,191	2,291	4,482
Barley, sacks	1,520	2,591	4,111
Rye, sacks	340	455	795
Oats, sacks	8,179	15,008	23,187
Butter, packages	193	219	412
Bacon, pcs	5,001	8,444	13,445
Bacon, tcs	313	330	643
Potatoes, bushels	11,242	12,591	23,833
Hay, bales	3,052	3,852	6,904
Ice, tons	170	146	316
Peaches, crates	393	426	819

The following quotations are prices realized in wholesale transactions unless othewise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free in elevator.

GRAIN, FLOUR AND FEED.

GRAIN—There is a slight increase in the activity of the market confined mainly to corn. Wheat and oats both very quiet with little change in quotations.

Wheat—The market continues quiet and prices seem to be very nearly at a stand still. Receipts continue below the average being 11,-295 bushels for the past two weeks. Choice Kentucky and Illinois white wheat is quoted at $1 30@1 33 ⅌ bushel: Pennsylvania and Ohio white $1 18@1 20; red winter $1 10@1 15.

Corn—The market was fairly active at a shade firmer prices. There were transactions of a considerable extent in shelled at 92@95c ⅌ bushel for high mixed, old crop; low mixed 90@91c. Old ear is not much wanted: held at 93c; new ear is arriving in some quantity, and sold at 70c on track. Receipts this week are 9,630 bushels, against 5,950 bushels the preceding week.

Oats—Notwithstanding largely increased receipts, amounting during the past week to 37,-520 bushels, and for the last two days to nearly 10,000 bushels daily, the market does not seem weaker. Buyers are however holding back, and we only learned of one sale at 63c. We quote as heretofore, at 62@63c ⅌ bushel for white; 60@61c for mixed,

Rye—Is very scarce and firm, at unchanged prices. We quote at 95c@$1 00 ⅌ bushel, with light transactions. Receipts for the past week 1,037 bushels; previous week 850 bushels.

Barley—Is in active demand and fair supply. Prices are easy at $1 05@1 10 ⅌ bushel. Receipts are increased, being 6,478 bushels during the past week, against 3,800 bushels for the week previous.

Sales—We noted the following sales of round lots:

4 cars shelled corn, old high mixed	94c
1 car shelled corn, old high mixed	94c
1 car shelled corn, old high mixed	93c
1 car shelled corn, old high mixed	93c
1 car new ear corn, on track	70c
1 car new ear corn, on track	70c
1 car oats, prime white	63c

FLOUR—The market continues with a fair demand for standard grades, while outside brands have to be cut to secure sales. We note the sale of 100 bbls low grade flour at $4 85 ⅌ bbl. The jobbing prices of leading dealers are as follows: St. Louis $7 50@8 00; choice brands of white winter wheat $7 00@7 25; Wisconsin $6 75; red winter, old, $6 75@7 00; new do $5 75@6 50; rye flour $5 75@6 00; Graham flour $7 25@7 50; corn meal $3 50; oat meal $7 25@8 00 ⅌ bbl. The wholesale prices of local millers are as follows: No. 1 white wheat flour $7 50 ⅌ bbl; No. 1 amber wheat do $6 80; red wheat flour $6 40; in sacks 30c off ⅌ bbl.

HAY—Receipts continue large, being 6,904 bales for the past two weeks. Prices are steady. We note the sale of 1 car baled timothy at $22 00 per ton; 1 car do at $23 00. We quote prime timothy baled at $22 00@23 00 ⅌ ton on track or wharf; No. 2 do $20 00@22 00; inferior $18 00@19 00; baled hay from store is quoted at $24 00@25 00. There has been a liberal supply of loose hay on the Allegheny market. Choice No. 1 timothy sold as high as $28 00@29 00; No. 2, $25 00@26 00; second growth clover hay $23 00@24 00; inferior $20 00@21 00.

MILL FEED—The market is rather quiet. We quote bran at 95c@$1 00 ⅌ cwt; shorts at $1 25@1 30 ⅌ cwt; middlings $1 50@1 60 ⅌ cwt; chopped feed, $1 50@1 60 ⅌ cwt; oil meal $1 90@2 00 ⅌ cwt.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

GROCERIES—There is an improvement in the volume of trade during the past few days, and grocers are doing a fair business. Sugars and coffees continue firm. Prices are steady as follows:

	⅌ lb.
Green Coffees.	
Fancy	24½c
Choice	23½c
Prime	22 c
Good	20 c
Java	33 c
Roasted Coffees.	
Rio, in papers	26 c
Rio, in bulk	25½c
Java	37 c
Sugars.	
Standard A	11½c
Standard B	11⅛c
Standard extra C	11 c
Standard hards	11¾c
Franklin extra C	10½c
American extra C	9⅝c
Atlantic C	9½c
Cuba	9½c
Porto Rico	9½c
Teas.	
Young Hyson	50c@$1 00
Gunpowder	50c@ 1 25

Imperial	50c@$1 00
Japan	55c@ 1 00
Oolong	25c@ 85c
Fancy	$1 00
Souchong	25c@ 85c
Molasses.	⅌ gall.
Strictly ch'c N O	88c
Good	83c
Prime	85c
Demerara	65@70c
Syrups.	
Ex. white drips	75c
Sugar drips	65c
Lower grades	45@50c
Rice.	⅌ lb.
Choice Carolina	9c
Patna	8@8½c
Rangoon	7½c
Raisins.	
Layers, ⅌ bx.	$3 40
Valentia, ⅌ lb	@12 c
Currants	7¼@ 8 c
Prunes	13 @13½c

CANNED GOODS.—There continues to be an active movement in this line of business, with quotations unchanged as follows:

Fruits in Syrups.	
2½ lbs California apricots, ⅌ doz	$4 75
2 lbs blackberries	1 75
2 lbs blue berries	2 25
2 lbs red cherries	2 00
2 lbs white cherries	2 50
2 lbs grapes	1 75
2 lbs gooseberries	1 75
2 lbs green gages	2 75
2 lbs damson plums	2 00
2 lbs peaches	2 50
3 lbs peaches	3 50
3 lbs peaches extra	3 75
2 lbs Cal. Bartlett pears	4 75
2 lbs Bartlett pears	2 50
2 lbs pears	2 00
2 lbs pine apples	2 25
2 lbs raspberries	2 50
2 lbs strawberries	2 00
Vegetables.	
3 lbs asparagus	4 00
2 lbs lima beans	2 25
2 lbs string beans	1 50
2 lbs Winslow's green corn	2 60
2 lbs Yarm'th corn	2 60
2 lbs Baltim're corn	2 00

2 lbs Falm'th corn	2 25
3 lbs golden pumpkins	2 25
2 lbs green peas	1 75
2 lbs marrowfat peas	2 00
2 lbs small peas	2 25
2 lbs tomatoes	1 40
3 lbs do	2 00
Oysters, Salmon, &c.	
1 lb California salmon	2 50
2 lbs do do	2 75
2½ lbs do do	4 00
1 lb spiced salmon	3 25
3 lbs do do	6 00
1 lb cove oysters full	1 15
2 lbs do do	2 00
1 lb do light	85
2 lbs do do	1 65
1 lb spiced oysters lunch	1 50
2 lbs do	2 50
1 lb clams	2 25
2 lbs do	3 25
1 lb lobsters	2 15
2 lbs do	3 15

TOBACCO—The market continues active and strong, at the following prices:

Spun roll	57@60	Rough & Ready	65@85
Navy	52@55	Fine Cut Plug	70@80
Tens	54@57	Fine Cut	55@80
Quarters	54@57	Cut and Dry	30@40
Louisville Navy	57@60	Scotch Snuff	65@75
Louisville Cav	57@60	Black Snuff	60@85
Virginia Navy	50@57	Six Twist	@40
Virginia Tens	50@57	*Cigars—*	
Virginia Cav	50@57	Penn'a Seed	$13@ 20
Double Thick	52@60	Connecticut	25@ 30
Flounders	60@82	Seed & Havana	30@ 60
Bright Pounds	60@$1	Havana	60@150

BACON AND PROVISIONS.—There is a demand for provisions, fully equal to the supply which is quite limited. Receipts are increasing, being 13,445 pcs and 643 tcs during the past two weeks. Prices are steady at the following quotations: Canvassed hams, ⅌ lb, 14½c; plain do 15c; shoulders canvassed, ⅌ lb, 11½c; breakfast bacon; clear 16½c; dried beef, canvassed, 16c; beef tongues ⅌ doz, $6 50@7 00; bacon shoulders, ⅌ lb, 11c; rib sides, do, 15½c; clear rib sides, do, 15⅞c; clear sides, do, 16c; mess pork, ⅌ bbl, $25 00; prime lard, refined for summer use, in tcs, ⅌ lb, 16c; ½ bbls do 16½c; buckets, do 17c; in 3-lb caddies, do 17½c; in 5-lb caddies do, 17½c; in 3-lb pails, do 18½c; in 5-lb pails, do 18⅛c; in 6-lb do, 18c.

FISH—There is a steady trade at slightly easier prices for new codfish. We quote as follows:

No. 1 extra mess mackerel, ⅌ bbl	$23 00	New No. 3	$10 00
No. 1 mess do	21 00	Georges codfish, medium, ⅌ 100	6 00
Extra No. 1 shore	20 00	Lake trout	6 50
Extra No. 1 bay	15 00	White fish	6 50
No. 1 bay	14 00	Lake herring	4 35
Extra No. 2	13 00	Labrador herring	9 00
No. 2 bay	12 00		

CARBON OIL—We quote carbon oil from store at 12@12½c ⅌ gal; in car lots at the usual deduction.

LARD OIL—The market is firm and prices are steady; extra No. 1, winter strained, $1 10@1 12 ⅌ gal; summer do $1 05@1 07. Demand active with light supply.

TALLOW—Sales at 7@7½c ⅌ lb for prime, and 6½@6¾c for medium. Demand good and market firm.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

APPLES—The market is steady and unchanged. We quote at $2 00@2 50 ⅌ bbl for choice; $1 25@1 75 for common.

APPLE BUTTER—Quotations are 65@70c ⅌ gal.

BUTTER—The market continues strong with a ligh supply of choice. We quote choice at 33@35c ⅌ lb, with some dealers holding at 36@37c; medium 30c; poor to common grades are quoted at 18@22c

BEANS—Prime white navy beans are quoted at $2 40@2 50; medium $2 25@2 30; fair to good $2 10@2 20.

BEESWAX—Prime is quoted at 31@33c ⅌ lb wholesale; 38c in a jobbing way.

CHEESE—Receipts 1,308 boxes for the past two weeks. The tendency is still upward, and we note another advance of ¼c per pound. Quotations are as follows: New York Goshen 16¾@17c ⅌ lb; Ohio factory 16c; Sweitzer 17@18c. Western Reserve dairy cheese are nearly out of market.

CHESTNUTS—We note sales at $4 50@5 00 per bushel. There is not a settled market price yet, and quotations will decline as the season advances.

CRANBERRIES—Eastern are dull at $10 00 ⅌ bbl; Western $11 00@12 00 ⅌ bbl.

DRIED FRUITS—We quote dried apples at 7@8c ⅌ lb; dried blackberries 15c ⅌ lb.

EGGS—The market is firm. Quotations are at 24@25c ⅌ dozen.

GRAPES—We quote at 3@4c ⅌ lb wholesale.

HOMINY—The market rules at $5 00 ⅌ bbl.

FEATHERS—Are quoted as follows: No. 1, ⅌ lb, 62@65c for round lots; 68@72c in a jobbing way; No. 2, ⅌ lb, 20@50c, as to quality.

HOPS—We quote 1874's, 45@50c; 1873's 30@35c; olds 15@25c.

HONEY—Clover 35c ⅌ lb; buckwheat blossom 25c ⅌ lb.

ONIONS—Silverskins are quoted at $4 00 per bbl in a jobbing way.

PICKLES—Medium are quoted at $9 00 ⅌ bbl; $5 00 ⅌ half bbl.

POTATOES—Receipts for the week are 12,591 bushels, against 11,242 bushels for the previous week. The market is steady at about former prices. We quote at 85@90c per bushel car lots on track; 95c@$1 00 from store.

POULTRY—We quote spring chickens at 50c ⅌ pair; old, 60c ⅌ pair.

PEAS—We quote green peas at $2 00 ⅌ bushel.

QUINCES—We note a slow market at $2 00 per bushel.

SEEDS—Timothy seed is in good supply. We quote round lots at $2 90@3 00 ⅌ bush; in a jobbing way, $3 05@3 10. Flax seed is more active at about $2 10 ⅌ bush; clover seed rather quiet at $6 90@7 00.

SWEET POTATOES—We quote Jerseys at $4 50@5 00 ⅌ bbl; Baltimores $3 50@4 00.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ALES—X $9 00 ⅌ barrel; XX $10 00 ⅌ barrel; India ale $11 00 ⅌ barrel; Bass' English ale, in kilderkins of 22 gallons, $24 00@25 00; barrels, 41 gallons, $40 00@41 00; hhds, 68 gallons, $62 50@65 00; in cases, 4 dozen bottles, $20 75. William Younger's India pale ale, in cases of 8 dozen bottles, $2 75@3 00 ⅌ dozen; Robert Younger's sparkling ale $2 75@3 00 ⅌ dozen; Guinness stouts, bottled by A. Burke, $2 75@3 00 ⅌ doz; Cantrell & Coobrane's ginger ale $2 75 ⅌ dozen; Caswell, Hazard & Co.'s ginger ale $1 75 ⅌ dozen.

ALCOHOL AND HIGHWINES—The market is firm. We quote alcohol at $2 05@2 25 ⅌ gallon. Highwines firm and higher at $1 08@1 10 ⅌ gallon.

ASHES—Soda ashes, refined, 4@4½c for high test; common 3@3¾c; black lead 5c; arsenic 5c; potash 9c; pearl ash 10c. The market is very quiet.

BROOMS—We quote as follows: Common $1 75@2 00 ⅌ dozen; medium $2 25@2 50; good $2 75@3 25; choice $3 50@3 75; extra $4 00; carpet brooms $4 00@4 25; whisps $1 50@1 75 ⅌ dozen.

BANNER BAKING POWDER—Sales as follows: ¼ lb cans $1 50 ⅌ doz; ½ lb cans $3 00; 1 lb cans $5 50; 5 lb cans $26 00; 10 lb boxes 40c ⅌ lb. Market steady and demand good.

COTTON GOODS—Anchor A Brown cottons 10½c; Eagle 10½c; Idaho 10c; Duquesne 9½c; Magnolia 8½c; Penn Mill A No. 1, 4-4 sheeting 10½c; Nonatook 8½c; Pittsburgh family 9½c; Juniata B fine 9c; Penn Mill 2-bush bags 33c; do 2½ 40c; do 3-bush bags 48c; white carpet chain 31c; do colored 38c; cotton batting 16c; cotton twine 31c. The market is active.

CEMENT—Louisville hydraulic cement $2 00@2 25 ⅌ bbl; Phœnix hydraulic cement $2 00@2 25 ⅌ bbl; Rosendale cement $3 50@4 00; Youghiogheny $1 75@2 00; Portland cement $7 50@8 00.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Quotations are given at $7 75@8 00 for best quality; second quality $7 50@7 75.

CRACKERS—We quote as follows: Lemon biscuit 11½c; ginger snaps 12c; oyster crackers 7c; soda crackers 7c; sugar crackers 9½@10c; butter crackers 7c; water crackers 7c ⅌ lb.

PAPERS—Baling papers 4@8c ⅌ lb, as to quality; manilla 7@12c; hardware papers 6@12c; bag wrapping 4½@4½c; felt papers 4@4½c; straw news 7@11c; rag news 12½@13c; book papers 13@18c ⅌ lb.

RISING SUN STOVE POLISH—Sales made at $6 00 ⅌ gross.

RAGS—Cotton at 2½@3c ⅌ lb; and woolen at 3½c.

SAPOLIO—Cases of 6 dozen, $6 00; hand sapolio, cases of 6 dozen, $5 00.

SALT—Car lots, ⅌ bbl, $1 60; jobbing lots $1 80@1 85.

WOOL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, October 8, 1874.

The following are the ruling figures at which wool is bought in this market:

Fine fleece	45@50c	Medium fleece	45@48c
Tubwashed	45@50c	Common	40@45c
Combing	50@55c	Pulled wools	30@35c
Unwashed	30@35c		

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET —WEEKLY REVIEW.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, October 7, 1874.

REMARKS—As we give the reader a full and accurate list of the sales of cattle, hogs and sheep for the week ending to-day, at noon, together with the weight of the stock sold and the prices received, we deem it unnecessary to make any extended remarks as to the present or prospective of the market. The actual sales will tell the tale.

We may state, however, that the run of cattle, hogs and sheep is large. The prices of cattle and sheep are about the same as those ruling at the close of the market last week. The hog market, which became demoralized on Thursday, Friday and Saturday last, has not recovered, and to-day is even off 50@75c from the closing prices of last week.

Receipts of Stock.

From the books of the stock weighmaster we take the following receipts of cattle, hogs and sheep for the week ending to-day:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Thursday	629	12,675	900
Friday	459	7,100	....
Saturday	697	700	1,200
Sunday	1,500	10,750	2,400
Monday	680	1,135	....
Tuesday	1,796	6,500	10,000
Wednesday	748	2,975	2,200
Totals	6,489	38,835	16,700

Stock Weighed.

From the weighmaster's books we copy the following sales for the week ending Wednesday, October 7:

CATTLE.

Thursday	502	Monday	111
Friday	86	Tuesday	866
Saturday	....	Wednesday	2,020
Total			3,585

HOGS.

Thursday	2,245	Monday	5,217
Friday	5,984	Tuesday	2,539
Saturday	1,614	Wednesday	2,800
Total			20,199

SHEEP.

Thursday	1,204	Monday	1,671
Friday	....	Tuesday	7,845
Saturday	....	Wednesday	6,130
Total			16,925

SALES AND PURCHASES.

CATTLE.

HEDGES, HUFF & CO. SOLD.

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
18	22,380	$5 60	23	19,680	3 40
68	81,190	5 75	40	40,600	3 87
13	15,210	5 00	41	40,280	3 75
18	21,300	5 50	3	3,210	4 50
20	21,140	4 35	52	66,630	5 50
19	15,540	3 60	16	19,230	5 00
18	17,350	3 71	21	19,200	3 50
55	41,780	3 70	15—per head		$35 00
23	20,010	3 40	2—per head		$25 00

HOLMES, LAFFERTY & GLASS SOLD.

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
1 stag	1,150	$3 60	6	6,370	$4 75
2	1,880	3 60	20	18,230	4 00
18	19,060	3 75	17	21,470	5 50
33	33,690	4 00	33	39,980	5 60
34	42,440	5 12	16	20,330	5 25
35	42,270	5 12	51	60,950	5 50
5	5,020	4 50	17	19,610	5 25
17	17,020	4 00	4	5,110	5 40
42	39,790	3 80	18	13,970	3 65
2	2,210	5 35	6	4,400	3 00
17	19,980	5 60	6 calves	1,320	5 00
25	21,410	4 25	20	21,440	5 00
19	15,970	4 50	17	20,380	5 50
21	19,270	4 65	20	20,710	5 38
7	7,360	4 50	20	19,130	4 25
1	1,360	4 25	2	2,330	4 25
13	10,610	3 50	16	17,110	4 90
1	950	4 00	1 bull	1,170	2 50
17	19,670	5 25	20	20,630	4 12
10	16,270	6 40	2	5,080	5 00
21	22,280	4 80	3	2,170	5 20

WATSON & BRIGGS SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
20	18,740	$3 25	17	17,330	$3 80
19	21,540	4 30	2	2,310	4 37
4	4,210	4 75	21	19,870	4 37
13	16,030	4 75	3	2,380	3 50
18 bulls	15,540	2 85	11	10,150	3 70
36	39,380	4 00	2	1,860	3 00
18	21,570	5 00	6	4,830	3 25
14	12,190	3 25	1	1,150	3 25

SADLER, HAVENS & CO. SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
16	17,100	$4 25	20	17,300	$3 65
3	3,130	2 50	42	34,300	3 37
36	39,160	4 50	18	18,900	4 45
19	19,770	5 35	16	15,970	4 35
4	3,960	3 75	18	16,920	4 20
3	2,880	3 90	51	46,570	3 25
16	19,520	3 50	30	37,620	5 87
32	42,980	6 25	45	66,790	6 62
58 Tex.	51,760	3 62	10	11,910	4 60
7	8,550	4 60	17	18,440	4 65
21	18,890	3 90	18	20,180	4 80
48	38,510	3 56	2	3,320	4 00
12	8,150	2 80	14	12,790	4 25
19	17,390	4 00	1 bull	1,400	3 10
19	19,330	5 60	1	1,340	4 37
18	22,070	5 60	2 bulls	2,620	3 50
3	3,000	4 20	2	1,800	3 75
17	17,888	4 37	2	2,440	3 90

ENSIGN NEWTON SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
19	16,700	$4 25	17	15,160	$4 30
15	16,790	4 50	8 calves	850	5 50
11	11,050	4 40	19	19,890	5 10
1 cow	1,020	2 50	19	19,750	4 30
4 bulls	2,626	2 50	19	20,500	4 65
17	13,510	2 55	13	8,930	3 60
5	3,530	3 40	1 cow on foot		$35 00
3 on foot		$135 00	5 calves		33 00
21	17,060	3 35	22	20,850	3 12
2 bulls	2,160	2 75	10	7,130	3 25
15	12,350	3 70	18	19,590	4 70
1 cow on foot		$33 00	18	20,250	4 75
7	4,810	3 55	21	23,800	4 90
3 bulls	2,270	2 50	20	17,860	4 30
2	1,500	3 50			

HOGS.

HOLMES, LAFFERTY & GLASS SOLD.

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
111	23,860	$6 50	2	770	$5 00
236	44,690	6 50	97	22,580	6 90
8	1,380	5 00	137	22,710	6 25
130	35,270	7 37	157	35,840	6 60
58	16,140	7 75	91	24,420	7 00
146	32,440	6 00	95	22,670	7 00
33	9,120	7 50	7	1,930	7 35
401	66,800	6 00	660	111,080	6 00
20	5,350	7 25	15	1,700	6 00
55	9,500	5 40	187	38,610	6 25
60	12,240	6 50	27	6,830	7 25
78	16,710	6 25	102	22,270	6 50
62	13,840	6 50	81	20,880	7 12
78	15,560	6 15	85	17,870	6 25
100	21,150	6 50	58	9,160	5 50
26	0,250	6 50	115	21,850	6 12
61	11,360	6 00	122	24,050	6 20
44	10,100	6 40	77	18,020	6 20
97	16,330	7 20	45	11,760	7 10
51	11,840	6 35	57	14,700	7 10
1	2,640	6 40	127	27,690	6 40
7	1,670	6 40	111	22,730	6 00
116	25,320	6 35	49	12,760	7 15
25	43,670	5 90	46	12,550	7 00
34	8,560	7 00	128	26,400	6 10
79	20,050	7 00	50	10,300	6 25
146	23,880	5 87	111	25,420	6 20
71	12,820	6 00	40	9,610	6 15
71	15,030	6 25	68	15,820	6 25
51	10,560	6 20	10	2,340	6 50
8	8,960	6 00	109	20,030	6 05
130	26,820	6 10	161	21,060	6 75
114	14,720	5 70	1	170	7 00
170	21,100	5 25	149	20,490	5 25
124	27,240	6 25	144	26,800	6 00
34	10,050	7 15	49	12,720	6 75
10	2,500	6 12	25	5,320	6 00
115	23,830	6 00	10	1,930	6 75
6	1,260	6 50	64	14,210	6 35
29	7,700	7 00	104	22,500	6 25
96	24,000	6 25	30	6,590	6 30
11	3,130	6 00	2	580	4 50

HEDGES, HUFF & CO. SOLD.

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
47	12,030	$7 50	46	10,250	$6 50
56	17,110	7 50	90	25,910	7 50
45	13,050	6 50	48	8,310	6 25
60	14,170	7 00	134	25,660	6 00
7	2,170	7 50	88	24,530	6 50
45	12,330	7 00	53	10,500	6 60
19	3,580	5 75	15	2,460	5 75
17	3,180	5 75	106	21,340	6 90
133	25,560	6 00	121	20,940	6 00
20	4,060	6 75	90	16,830	6 00
34	6,180	6 50	98	17,740	5 90
51	12,450	6 25	45	12,330	6 00
31	7,090	6 75	20	4,060	6 75
33	6,180	6 50	20	4,980	7 00
92	24,970	7 05	48	10,550	6 00
47	14,010	7 25	44	11,480	7 25
49	11,020	6 30	49	11,820	6 00
49	9,780	6 40	85	19,270	6 60
20	4,980	6 75	14	3,390	6 75
41	9,590	6 00	38	9,680	6 25
87	22,020	7 25	10	1,840	6 65
20	4,240	6 00	42	7,870	6 25
14	3,390	6 75	8	1,830	6 37
19	5,270	7 25	13	2,280	6 37
17	4,160	6 10	20	3,950	5 75
85	19,270	6 60	64	14,210	6 75
17	3,690	6 00	7	2,450	5 65
60	16,790	7 25	31	7,040	6 75
19	4,440	3 65	8	1,750	6 25
18	4,700	6 00	6	1,440	6 75
44	10,750	6 10	17	4,210	6 75
73	3,220	6 50	8	1,650	6 25
38	9,620	7 00	15	4,270	6 25
95	18,010	6 00			

WATSON & BRIGGS SOLD.

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
59	15,700	$7 50	53	12,920	$7 75
24	6,140	7 25	48	13,440	7 25
67	12,000	6 65	59	11,310	6 05
60	12,330	6 10	33	5,100	5 50
23	4,650	6 00	12	2,660	6 50
143	21,520	5 85	139	24,470	6 00
167	25,620	5 65	91	21,840	7 15
47	12,470	7 15	103	27,960	7 00
594	96,360	6 00	35	9,030	6 10
314	59,830	6 15	146	23,370	6 80
32	7,200	6 40	15	2,850	6 50
10	1,130	6 25	41	9,030	6 85

H. G. IMHOFF & CO. BOUGHT.

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
16	4,120	$7 80	14	4,220	$7 75
91	24,420	7 75	58	16,140	7 70
103	22,800	7 00	87	22,950	7 30
160	51,260	7 50	106	28,520	7 50
81	20,880	8 12	100	23,020	6 65
102	23,270	6 50	147	36,340	7 00
35	8,510	7 00	90	23,790	7 15
82	23,799	7 15	92	24,970	7 05
19	5,270	7 25	60	16,790	7 25
26	7,270	7 05	28	6,960	7 00
25	6,830	7 10	34	10,050	7 15
90	21,290	7 00	6	1,440	6 75
90	18,200	6 55	81	21,470	7 25
71	18,350	7 25	29	7,700	7 00

VOETTER & BRAINARD BOUGHT.

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
15	1,840	$7 00	26	6,469	$7 75
10	1,000	6 50	40	10,600	7 25
15	1,630	6 50	32	8,320	7 60
222	70,750	....	33	9,120	7 50
3	1,380	5 00	7	1,930	7 35
97	23,580	6 90	64	18,640	7 50
84	15,740	6 30	15	1,700	6 00
153	34,660	6 60	96	22,760	6 75
6	1,180	6 60	234	50,190	6 50
186	33,440	6 00	44	11,480	6 60
669	111,080	6 00	108	23,820	6 25
130	35,270	7 75	187	38,610	6 25
78	16,710	6 25	38	9,620	7 00
78	15,560	6 15	147	20,940	5 24
1	530	5 00	109	20,930	6 05
2	740	5 00	3	1,040	5 00
1	610	5 00	113	22,110	6 00
7	1,670	6 40	164 Ch'go	46,890	....
245 Ch'go	10,150	....	124	27,240	6 25
48	10,550	6 05	25	5,320	6 00
72	12,420	6 05	105	22,200	6 10
10	3,660	4 00	115	23,830	6 00
116	25,320	6 35	99	19,710	5 90
50	10,360	6 25	23	4,060	5 85
572	122,780	6 25	16	1,870	6 00
110	32,710	7 24			

SADLER, HAVENS & CO. SOLD.

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
40	10,800	$7 25	16	2,930	$5 75
17	2,550	6 60	45	0,250	6 40
56	11,310	6 50	40	10,330	7 50
244	46,400	6 45	67	14,560	6 50
80	10,060	5 00	503	41,440	5 20
284	50,390	6 25	147	36,340	7 00
59	12,600	6 20	60	9,240	5 90
77	10,270	5 20	234	50,150	6 50
122	25,070	6 37	00	24,880	7 25
56	12,170	6 20	130	25,230	6 15
123	23,300	6 00	90	23,790	7 15
104	24,500	6 25	36	8,510	7 00
55	13,019	6 10	90	21,800	7 00
90	18,200	6 55	83	17,740	6 10
82	23,790	7 15	38	9,460	6 40
18	5,200	7 25	9	2,990	5 75
126	23,470	6 10	52	12,710	6 44
94	26,590	6 75	47	12,900	7 00
36	7,590	6 35			

Sheep.

WATSON & BRIGGS SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
201	16,470	$4 45	230	18,890	$4 65
20 lambs	1,870	6 00	250	16,780	4 00
28	1,820	4 87	39	3,400	4 87
7	360	4 87	51	4,280	4 10
99	84,070	4 60	90	7,060	4 25
175	15,100	4 60	210	10,740	4 65
186	16,360	4 90	167	12,570	4 75
66	5,220	4 40	49	4,400	5 10
15 lambs	860	6 00	195	16,540	4 90
91	6,310	3 90	102	8,440	4 75
173	16,050	4 60	179	17,650	5 30
197	17,890	5 00	198	17,100	5 00
196	14,810	4 40	191	13,780	5 12
84	7,400	4 87	171	19,620	5 55
215	15,080	3 80			

ENSIGN NEWTON SOLD.

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
63	5,940	$4 75	94	7,690	$4 50
57	5,390	4 90	205	16,150	4 40
189	18,560	5 30	138	16,310	5 60
171	17,250	5 25	15 lambs	1,190	6 50
106	9,470	4 75	51	4,890	5 05
184	16,210	4 75	107	8,890	4 50
133	12,670	5 00	209	15,360	3 75
183	46,480	4 75	201	19,140	5 30
42	3,730	5 00	175	15,190	5 20
80 lambs	4,330	5 00			

SALER, HAVENS & CO. SOLD.

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
161	8,210	$4 70	89	7,620	$4 90
215	11,830	4 50	87	6,760	4 25
223	15,740	3 85	100	6,870	4 62
79	6,040	4 15	106	7,640	4 20
107	8,220	3 90	196	16,850	4 90
79	6,080	4 00	84	4,340	4 75
60	4,810	3 85	121	7,570	4 12
6 bucks		1 50			

HOLMES, LAFFERTY & CO. SOLD.

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
196	16,900	$4 55	86	8,130	$5 00
10 bucks ⅌ head		2 50	729	60,830	4 40
5 bucks ⅌ head		3 00	91	7,790	4 50
94	8,820	4 60	180	17,010	4 90
381	27,420	3 75	172	14,950	4 65
15	1,080	6 00	202 ⅌ head		1 50
100	8,960	4 90	37	3,170	5 00
201	17,350	5 05	212	17,930	4 80
99	7,660	4 15	314	31,420	4 50
7 bucks ⅌ head		3 00	179	15,580	4 75
379	27,420	5 00	204	15,750	4 75
111	8,400	4 05	99	7,660	4 15

HEDGES HUFF & CO. SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
126	10,576	$4 70	137	11,060	$4 35
105	8,950	5 00	12 lambs	620	6 00
165	15,810	5 30	277	20,470	4 80
84 per head		1 47	71	5,700	4 35
103	8,120	4 35	105	8,380	4 65
122	6,290	4 75	83	5,910	3 50
206	15,560	4 30	192	15,400	4 32
104	8,970	4 37	40	2,500	5 85
102	9,600	4 75	56	3,510	6 00
202	17,550	4 75			

Sadler, Havens & Co.

report the following as the ruling of the live stock market:

In cattle we can note no change from last week's prices, and the market has been very dull. About the same quantity has been on sale and have been disposed of with very little profit to shippers. Choice heavy fat cattle were picked up first as there was only a limited supply of that kind on the market, while of common the supply was fully equal to the demand. There were but few Texas in the yards, the very low prices this kind of stock has been bringing has almost stopped the shipment of them. Good fat grass fed Texans would bring fair prices. Bulls brought a little better prices than last week, while cows and heifers were neglected and only worked off at low figures. The following are the closing quotations:

Choice prime, 1,400 lbs	$6 50@
Choice prime, 1,300 lbs	6 00@6 12½
Choice prime, 1,200 lbs	5 60@5 75
Choice prime, 1,100 lbs	4 75@5 00
Choice prime, 1,000 lbs	4 25@4 50
Texans	2 50@3 25
Bulls	2 50@3 25
Cows and heifers	2 00@3 00

Hogs.

In our last issue we reported a decline in hogs, and now we have to note a complete brake in the market. On Thursday, the 1st of October, prices kept declining every hour, and by Friday from $7 00@7 15 was the best price that could be had for extra Philadelphias, while Yorkers were off fully 50c per 100, selling at $6 00@6 20 for heavy and $5 75 to $5 90 for light. Grassers were sold as low as 5c. On Monday prices were a little firmer and $7 25 was obtained for tops, while there was an advance of 10c on Yorkers. Since then the market has ruled about the same. The arrivals were 248 cars, which is 74 more than those of the previous week. The increase was mainly due to hogs contracted for during the last half of September coming in, and causing a glut in the market. Extra Philadelphia hogs are not plenty. The following are the ruling prices:

Extra Philadelphias	$7 00 to $7 25
Heavy Yorkers	6 10 to 6 25
Light Yorkers	5 75 to 6 05
Grassers	5 00 to 5 10

Sheep.

The run of sheep was fair, ninety-eight cars against eighty the last week. Prices were about the same as last week, and all were sold, at the following prices.

Best, 95 to 100 lbs	$5 25@5 50
Good, 85 to 90 lbs	4 75@5 00
Fair, 75 to 80 lbs	4 25@4 50
Common, 70 to 75 lbs	3 50@4 00
Lambs	4 50@6 00

Arrivals—419 cars cattle; 248 cars hogs; 98 cars sheep. Sales—cattle, 3,744.

All drafts drawn on us should be accompanied by original shipping bill, and only drawn for two-thirds cost of stock. Payable at Penn Bank.

Wilson & Fort are now our agents at Indianapolis, and they will attend to all stock at that point intended for us.

Yours truly,
SADLER, HAVENS & CO.

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, October 5, 1874.

REMARKS—There was a fair market to-day for cattle and hogs, but slow and dragging for sheep, of which latter fully one-half in the pens were unsold at noon, and would have to be driven to the country. The run was very heavy, being upwards of two thousand head of sheep and lambs, mostly driven in from the surrounding country.

Arrivals of Stock.

CATTLE.

Consignee.	Cars.	No. head.
Graham Bros	2	32
L. Rotchilds	1	18
S. Lowenstine	1	19
Moonshine & K	3	48
A. Greenwald	1	16
Wilson & Fort	1	17
Head & Trimble	1	18
Holmes & C	1	21
J. A. Pryor	1	18
T. J. Williams	1	18
Samuel Fordyce	1	19
V. Cockens	1	40
A. Frazier	1	18
J. M. McAntrick	1	20
Total	18	322
HOGS.		
P. M. Snyder	1	118
SHEEP.		
P. M'Causlin	1	92
H. L. Baker	1	92
Total	2	184

Adding to the above list of cattle the number driven in from the surrounding counties of Washington, Greene, Fayette, Beaver, Westmoreland and Butler, the whole number on sale would be swelled to about eight hundred head, or about the same as offered for sale last week. The quality of the stock was no improvement over that of previous week, nor did prices vary much from those ruling for some weeks.

The run of hogs was rather light, not reaching over 300 head. They were mostly fair fat cornfed hogs, suitable for slaughtering for the retail markets, and met with ready sale at fair prices, all being disposed of ere the close of the market.

The sheep pens were all full of sheep and lambs, and there seemed to be little or no demand for the former at any price. Lambs went off more lively, and were mostly sold out; but a large number—one-half the offering of sheep—would not find a market to-day.

There was a full supply of cows and calves on sale, which were disposed of at prices varied as to quality and condition as milkers.

PRICES—CATTLE.

The cattle market was rather more brisk than for a time past, though prices were just about the same. The pens were pretty well cleaned out by noon, and few, if any, would be left over unsold. It will be seen that a few tops sold well up in the figures, whilst fair to good cattle brought paying prices. Common stock, as usual, realized low figures. Following were the current rates of the market:

Extra 1,400 to 1,500 lb steers	$6 75@7 00
Good 1,200 to 1,400 lb steers	6 00@6 50
Fair 1,000 to 1,200 lb steers	5 75@6 00
Stockers	3 75@4 25
Common grassers	3 00@3 50

HOGS.

As above stated, the run of hogs was light, not exceeding 300 head. The offerings, however, were good, and found ready sale at the following quotations:

Extra, 225 to 250 lbs	$7 25@7 50
Good, 180 to 200 lbs	5 75@6 00
Common mixed	5 00@5 50

SHEEP.

Leading dealers pronounced the market one of the dullest of the season for sheep, lambs doing a little better. The stock was large, and prices fully 50c per head lower than those ruling last week. At noon the pens were full, of sheep, and the probabilities were that many of them would remain unsold. The ruling prices were as follows:

Good fat, 90 to 100 lbs	$4 60@5 00
Fair, 85 to 95 lbs	4 50@4 75
Medium, 80 to 85 lbs	4 25@4 30
Common	3 50@3 75
Scallawags, per head	50@1 50

LAMBS.

There was a full supply of lambs on sale which brought better prices, comparatively, than sheep, the ruling rates being as follows:

Good fat lambs per head	$3 25@3 50
Fair fat lambs per head	2 50@2 75
Small thin lambs	50@1 50

MILCH COWS.

The ruling prices for cows, with calves, may be given as follows:

Prime milkers	$40 00@50 00
Fair milkers	30 00@35 90
Common milkers	25 00@30 00

HORSES AND MULES.

We did not see nor hear of either horse or mule in the market. Hence we cannot enlighten the reader as to prices for this class of stock.

CALVES.

The bulk of the calves in the market were sold with the cows, being "o'er young to wean yet."

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, October 8, 1874.

The market for crude oil continues to show some improvement in prices, while the volume of transactions continues limited. Refined yesterday was slightly lower than the previous days' quotations, for Eastern deliveries, but the market was not materially changed at this point.

CRUDE.

We quote spot oil on the cars $1 05@1 10 for immediate shipment; United at wells 83¼@85c; Union do 75@77½c. Sales are reported as follows from

PARKERS:

3,000 bbls, United, at wells	85
2,000 bbls, United, at wells	83¾
2,500 bbls, Union, at wells	77½
2,000 bbls, Union, at wells	75

REFINED.

Although there was considerable weakness caused by lower prices in the Eastern markets prices were not quotable changed. We quote at 10c for standard white f. o. b. at works.

New York—Refined, prompt delivery, is quoted at 12¾c; last half of October 12⅞c.

Philadelphia—Refined spot is quoted at 12½@12⅝c; October delivery 12¼@12¾c.

OIL BARRELS

continue dull at $1 45 for city; $1 30@1 35 for country.

TITUSVILLE, October 7.—The *Herald* says: The petroleum markets appreciated slightly from previous quotations. On the upper road the market was $1 05@1 07½. The market at Parkers was 83@85c for United at wells, and Union was quoted at 75@77½c. The home refined market was 5¼@5½c in bulk, and 9¼@9½c in barrels; 120 degrees fire test 6¼@6½c in bulk and 10¼@10½c in barrels; benzine 75c per barrel. Sales:

1,500 bbls, Upper Road, spot	$1 05
1,000 bbls, Upper Road, spot	1 07½
2,000 bbls, Parker's, United, at wells	83¾
3,000 bbls, Parker's, United, at wells	85
2,000 bbls, Parker's, Union, at wells	75
2,500 bbls, Parker's, Union, at wells	77½

NEW YORK, October 7.—Closing 6.—The market is rather weak and dull. Shippers are purchasing sparingly. Crude in bulk is quoted at 5¾@6c; refined, 12¾c for prompt delivery; 12⅞c for the last half of October. Sales: 3,000 bbls for the latter part of October at 12⅞c; cases are quoted at 17¼@18c; city naptha 10¼c. Philadelphia delivery—prices are lower and the market is dull; refined is quoted at 12½@12⅝c for spot and first half of October, and 12¾c for last half do.

TITUSVILLE, October 7.—The market is unsettled with no disposition to operate; nominally $1 05@1 07½.

TIDIOUTE, October 7.—The market is very firm at 75c bid at wells.

ROUSEVILLE, October 7.—The market is firm with no business to quote.

PETROLEUM CENTER, October 7.—The market is quiet at 95c.

OIL CITY, October 7.—The market is firm at $1 10.

PARKER'S, October 7.—The market is quiet and firm; United at wells 85c; immediate shipment $1 10.

PHILADELPHIA, October 7.—The market is quiet; S. W. 12½@12⅝c; crude 5¾c; cases, 16⅞c; sales none. Futures—October 12½@12¾c.

WEEKLY MARKET REVIEW.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, October 8, 1874.

REMARKS.—The dry goods trade has become very brisk within the last week with our large wholesale houses, and merchants will find it to their advantage to patronize Pittsburgh this season, as at no time has there been such large and elegant stocks offered here as a reference to our price list will show the lowest Eastern quotations as given at hand, a saving of freight and expenses to the retailer. We do not make any changes in the rates of prices in this market.

In the lines of drugs, whisky, tin plates, linseed oil, turpentine, natrona chemicals and wool, there have been some changes, all of which will be found noted below.

There seems to be a general good feeling with business men, who look forward to the near future for the "good time coming."

For reliable business houses see columns of daily and weekly COMMERCIAL.

PITTSBURGH DRY GOODS MARKET,

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, October 8, 1874.

BROWN COTTONS.

Anchor A	10½c	Idaho	10 c
Eagle	10⅛c	Diquesne	9 c
Conewago	10 c	Magnolia	8½c

PRINTS

Merrimacks	8¼@ c	Anchor shirting	8½@ c
Spragues	8½@9 c	Richmond	9 @ c
Americans	9 @ c	Pacifics	9½@ c
Conestoga	9 @ c	Mourning	9 @ c
Pinks	10½@ c	Garner	8½@ c
Wamsatta	7 @ c	Cochico	9½@ c
Calico shirting	7½@8½c	Anoskeag	7½@ c

GINGHAMS.

Lancaster	11½c	American	9 c
Amoskeag	11½c	Alegheny	10 c
Glasgow	9½c		

DELAINES.

Hamilton	12½ to 20c	Manchester	....
Pacific	12½ to 20c	Atlantic	....

TICKINGS.

Whitaker	37 c	Conestoga C T	17 c
Portsmouth	28 c	Conestoga C C A	16 c
Roanoke	28 c	Allegheny A	13½c
Conestoga Medal	19 c	Allegheny X	11½c

BLEACHED COTTONS.

3-4 Canoe	6 c	4-4 Fruit of Loom	12½c
7-8 Conestoga	7½c	4-4 Suffolk	10½c
4-4 Hamilton	9 c	6-4 Pepperell	22½c
4-4 Reynolds	9 c	9-4 Pepperell	32½c
4-4 Hope	10½c	10-4 Pepperell	37 c
4-4 Lonesdale	12½c		

The following revised list of sheeting, bagging and other home manufactured goods will show the quotations:

SHEETINGS.

4-4 Penn Mill, A No. 1	10½c	4-4 Nonatook	10 c
4-4 Pittsburgh family	9½c	4-4 Juniata B, fine	9 c

BAGGING.

Penn Mill, 2 bush	32 c	Penn Mill 2½ bush	40 c
Penn Mill, 3 bush	48 c		

MISCELLANEOUS.

White Carpet Chain, fine	31 c	Colored Carpet chain fine	38 c
Cotton Batting	16 c	Cotton Twine	31 c

GLASS MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, October 8, 1874.

WINDOW GLASS.

PER BOX OF FIFTY FEET.—SINGLE STRENGTH.

	2d Quality.	1st Quality.	Dbl. st'h.
6 by 8 to 7 by 9		$6 75	$10 00
7 by 10 to 8 by 10	$7 00	7 75	11 00
8 by 11 to 10 by 12	7 50	8 25	12 00
8 by 14 to 10 by 15	8 00	8 75	13 00
11 by 11 to 12 by 17		10 00	14 00
12 by 18 to 16 by 24		11 00	16 00
18 by 22		12 00	18 00
15 by 26 to 20 by 30		12 00	20 00
15 by 36 to 24 by 30		14 00	22 00
26 by 28 to 24 by 36		15 00	24 00
26 by 36 to 26 by 44		16 00	28 00
26 by 46 to 30 by 50		13 00	30 00
30 by 52 to 30 by 54			32 00
30 by 56 to 34 by 56			35 00
34 by 58 to 34 by 60			40 00
36 by 60 to 40 by 60			45 00

All sizes over 52 inches in length, and not making 81 united inches, will be charged in 84 united inches bracket. An additional 10 per cent. will be charged for all glass more than 40 inches wide. Orders taken by agents are subject to approval of manufacturers when received. *Discount of 60@65 per cent. to the trade.

LAMP CHIMNEYS, X. L. C. R. BRAND.

	Per doz.
Sun No. 0, straight or bulb	$ 85
Sun No. 1, straight or bulb, 4 oz	95
Sun No. 1, straight or bulb, nail drivers or 7 oz	1 25
Sun No. 2, straight or bulb	1 25
Excelsior Sun Hinge No. 0	85
Excelsior Sun Hinge No. 1, 4 oz	90
Excelsior Sun Hinge No. 2	1 25
Old Style No. 0, round or fire proof	85
Old Style No. 1, round or fire proof, 4 oz	90
Old Style No. 1, round or fire proof, short	90
Old Style No. 1, round or fire proof, nail drivers	1 25
Old Style No. 2, round or fir proof	1 25
Old Style No. 2, round or fire proof, short	1 25
Old Style No. 3, round or fire proof	1 90
Old Style No. 3, round or fire proof, short	1 90
Light House	90
Crown	90
Locomotive Head Light Chimney, net	2 50
Solar or Lard Oil Chimney, net	1 00
Gas Chimney	1 00

CORDAGE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, October 8, 1874.

The following are the card rates:

MANILLA ROPE.

	Cents ⅌ lb.
½ inch diameter and upward	16 @
⅜ inch diameter	17 @
¼ and 5-16 in diameter	18 @
Tarred rope and lath yarn	16½@
Hay, stave and leather twine	17 @
OIL WELL DRILLING CABLES.	
Hawser laid	18 @
Hawser laid bolt rope yarns	19½@
Sand pump rope	18 @
SISAL ROPE.	
½ inch diameter and upward	16 @
⅜ inch diameter and upward	16½@
¼ and 5-16 inch diameter and upward	17 @
Hay and spoke and leather twine	16½@
NEW ZEALAND ROPE.	
½ inch diameter and upward	16 @
⅜ inch diameter	16½@
¼ and 5-16 inch diameters	17 @
Hay twine	16½@
Tarred lath twine	15½@
JUTE ROPE.	
All sizes	12 @
AMERICAN AND RUSSIA.	
Tarred rope	16 @
Tarred lath yarn	14 @
Tarred spun yarn	14 @
Tarred marline	19 @
Tarred houseline	19 @
PACKING.	
American	14 @18
Russia	18 @
Italian	21 @
Fat, lubricating	30 @
Sash and bell cord	25 @35
OAKUM.	
Best American navy	10½@
Best quality	11 @
First quality	10¼@

CRACKER MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, October 8, 1874.

CRACKERS.

Arrow Root Biscuit	12 c	Honey Fingers	12 c
Arrow Root	12½c	Imperials	12 c
Boston	6½c	Lady Fingers	12 c
Boston extra	8 c	Lemon	11 c
Butter	6½c	London Nic Nacs	17 c
Cinnamon	9 c	Maple Biscuit	12 c
Cream	21 c	Milk Biscuit	10 c
Continental	17 c	Novelties	12 c
Crimp Water	7 c	Oyster	6½c
Crimp Sugar	10 c	Pic Nic	12 c
Crimp Butter	7 c	Scotch	11 c
Egg	21 c	Soda	6½c
Extra Square L Sugar	10½c	Soda, extra	8 c
Farina	12 c	Sugar, round	8 c
Fruit	12 c	Sugar, square	9½c
Ginger	12 c	Water	9 c
Ginger Fruits	12 c	New York Water	9 c
Graham	8 c	Wine	9 c
Honey Crackers	12 c		

SNAPS.

Cinnamon	12 c	Lemon	12 c
Fruit	12 c	Honey	12 c
Ginger	12 c	Spiced	12 c

JUMBLES.

Arrow Root	12 c	Raspberry	13 c
Cinnamon	12 c	Sugar	12 c
Fruit	12 c	Spiced	12 c
Ginger	12 c	Strawberry	13 c
Honey	12 c	Vanilla	14 c
Lemon	12 c	Excelsior Cracker	
Orange	12 c	Meal, in lb pkgs	8 c

CAKES.

Cinnamon	12 c	Maccaroni Snaps	14 c
Cinnamon Wafers	12 c	Orange	12 c
Coconut Cake	12 c	Raspberry	13 c
Congress	12 c	Sponge	14 c
Cream Fruit Cake	12 c	Sugar	12 c
Fruit	12 c	Strawberry	13 c
Fancy Combination	14 c	Vanilla	14 c
Ginger	12 c	Wintergreen	12 c
Ginger Fruit	12 c	Almond Nuts	13 c
Honey	12 c		

WINES AND LIQUORS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, October 8, 1874.

	Per Cent.	Per gal.
Common rectified Whisky		$1 05@1 07
Proof rectified		1 10@1 15
Monongahela Rye, 1 year old	100	1 50
Monongahela Rye, 2 years old	100	2 00
Monongahela Rye, 3 years old	100	2 50
Monongahela Rye, 4 years old	100	3 25
Pure Rye, "Golden Wedding," 2 years old proof gallon		2 25
Littell & Mechlin's M. Whisky		4 50
Domestic Brandy, proof gallon		1 50
Imported Brandy		6 00@9 00
Domestic Gin		1 50@1 75
Holland Gin		2 90@5 50
P. B. Brandy		1 50@1 75
Cherry Brandy		1 50@1 75
Port Wine		1 50@1 75
Port Wine, "Crown"		2 00@2 50
Sherry Wine, "Vallette,"		1 50@1 75
Sherry Wine, "Crown"		2 25@2 75
Sherry Wine, "Harmony"		5 50@6 00
Rum, "New England"		1 75@2 00
Rum, "Jamaica"		5 00@5 50
	Quarts.	Pints.
Champagne, "Chas. Heidsieck"	$27 00	$29 00
Champagne, "Imperial"	16 00	18 00
Champagne, "Gold Seal"	18 00	20 00
Highwines		1 08@1 10

HIDE AND LEATHER MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, October 8, 1874.

LEATHER.

Oak sole, light and middle	33@38c	Oak harness, best city	38@40c
Oak sole, heavy	34@40c	Oak harness country	32@36c
Oak sole, Spanish	37@40c	Bridle fair, ⅌ doz	44@60c
Oak, slaughter in rough	30@32c	Band leather ⅌ lb	39@42c
Red sole B A mid	30@31c	Hand leather ⅌ lb	44@46c
Red sole B A heavy	30@31c	Waxed calf	90c@1 20
Red sole Orinoc.o	29@30c	Wax kip	60c@1 15
Shoe skirting	[illegible]@12c	Wax'd upper ⅌ ft	18@20c
Saddler's skirting	42@44c	No. 1 pad skins ⅌ doz	$7 00@7 50
Black bridle ⅌ doz	$40@50		

HIDES.

Green salted light	8 @ 9½c	Green salt kip	10 @12 c
Heavy steers	9 @10½c	Green salt calf	12 @14 c
Green butchers' hides, cow and steer	5 @ 7 c	Green butch's do	10 @12 c
		Dry flint hides nominal	14 @20 c

OIL AND TALLOW.

Pure Labrador Cod ⅌ gal	75@80c	Bank Oil	55 @60 c
Straits, best	60@65c	Tallow	6 @ 7 c

PITTSBURGH COPPER MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, October 8, 1874.

	⅌ lb net cash.
Braziers' copper, over 12 lb sheets for 1 lb to square foot)	35c
Braziers' copper, for 16 oz and over 12 oz	38c
All sheet copper, 12 oz per square foot, and under	41c
Circles copper, less than 84 inches diam	38c
Circles copper, 84 inches diam and over	41c
Segment and Pattern Sheets	38c
Sheathing copper, (14 by 48 in.) over 12 oz	33c
Locomotive Fire Box Sheets and Bolts	35c
Soldering coppers	40c
Copper Bottoms Copper Bottom, O'Neill's patent Copper Bottom, Hazleton's patent	Prices furnished on application.
Brass Kettles, (less 5c ⅌ lb for over 500 lbs)	55c
O'NEILL'S PATENT PLANISHED COPPER.	
Sheathing size, 14x48 by the case	35c
Sheathing size, 14x48 less than case	36c
Boiler sizes, and all sizes not over 20 inches wide (6 in. 14x49, 7 in. 14x52, 8 in. 14x56, 9 in. 14x60), by the case	37c
Same, less than case	38c
Sheets over 20 inches wide	40c
All sheets lighter than 12 oz, under 20 in. wide	40c
All sheets lighter than 12 oz, over 20 in. wide	44c

WROUGHT IRON PIPE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, October 8, 1874.

Inside diameter. Inches.	Price per foot. Black. $ c.	Price per foot. Galvanized. $ c.
⅛	06	....
¼	06	09
⅜	07	10
½	09	13
¾	12	17
1	16	23
1¼	22	32
1½	28	40
2	40	55
2½	60	85
3	80	1 10
3½	1 10	1 50
4	1 30	1 75
4½	1 60	2 10
5	1 80	2 40
6	2 50	3 25
7	3 50	
8	5 00	
9	6 00	
10	7 00	

BROOM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, October 8, 1874.

Shaker No 1, ⅌ dozen	$3 75
Shaker No 2, ⅌ dozen	3 25
Hurl A No. 1, ⅌ dozen	3 50
Hurl No 1, ⅌ dozen	3 00
Hurl No 2, ⅌ dozen	2 25
Western common	2 00
Hurl, corn	180@200
Broom corn, prime ⅌ ton	140@150
Broom corn, common ⅌ ton	100@162
Broom handles, ⅌ 1,000 plain	20@25
Painted	30@30
Swallow brooms, ⅌ dozen	4 50
Extra carpet, ⅌ dozen	4 00

PITTSBURGH DRUG MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, October 8, 1874.

Corrected by Harris & Ewing, Wholesale Druggists:

Acid.	
Acetic lb	16 @ 20
Citric lb	1 45 @ 1 48
Oxalic lb	22 @ 25
Sulphuric lb	3 @ 5
Tartaric lb	66 @ 68
Alcohol, gal	2 10 @ 2 25
Aloes.	
Cape lb	@ 20
Socot lb	@ 75
Am Carb. lb	@ 25
Aqua lb	11 @ 13
Annotta lb	60 @ 70
—Ashes.	
Soda lb	4½@ 5½
Bal Copa. lb	90 @ 1 00
Bay rum, gal	3 25 @ 3 50
Bark.	
Cassia lb	35 @ 38
Cinch red lb	1 30 @ 1 40
" pale lb	80 @ 85
" com. lb	38 @ 48
Black Lead.	
American lb	5 @ 6
East Ind. lb	11 @ 12
German lb	7 @ 9
Blue mass lb	@ 1 10
Blue vitr. lb	12½@ 13½
Borax ref lb	17 @ 20
Brim roll. lb	4½@ 5½
—Flor sul. lb	5½@ 6½
Calomel A lb	2 20
—English lb	2 88
Camp ref. lb	35 @ 40
Canthar's lb	2 12
Cham Ger lb	48
—Roman lb	36
Chlorof'm lb	1 20 @ 1 30
Cloves lb	65
Cochineal lb	80 @ 90
Con lye, cses	7 75 @ 8 00
Copperas lb	2 @ 3
Cr'm Tar. lb	48 @ 50
Cubebs lb	18 @ 20
Cudbear lb	25 @ 35
Emery En lb	10 @ 12
Et Nit sps lb	45 @ 48
—Sulph lb	70 @ 75
Ext Logw lb	10½@ 11
—Liq Cala lb	44 @ 50
—Italian lb	30 @ 33
—Sicily lb	@ 25
Fusic lb	3 @ 4
Galls Alep lb	@ 33
Gum.	
Arabic sts lb	30 @ 40
" White lb	50 @ 68
Myrrh T'k lb	55
Shellac lb	70 @ 80
Trag s'rts lb	35 @ 75
" Flake lb	90 @ 1 00
Hoffm's A lb	@ 50
Indigo Ma lb	1 00 @ 1 20
—Span fl't lb	1 10 @ 1 25
Iodine res lb	5 75 @ 6 00
Junip Ber lb	7 @ 9
Logwood lb	2½@ 3½
Mace lb	@ 1 75
Madder lb	15 @ 17

Mag cal lb	80 @ 1 00
—Carb lb	35 @ 40
Manna SF lb	@ 60
Morph sul oz	6 75 @ 7 00
Nut No 1 lb	@ 1 50
Oil.	
Anise	3 50 @ 4 00
Bergamot lb	8 75 @ 9 00
—Castor lb	@ 27½
—Cinnam lb	2 00 @ 2 20
—Cloves lb	4 00 @ 4 25
Oil.	
Cod liv, gal	1 90 @ 2 25
Lemon lb	4 90 @ 5 20
Linseed gal	83 @ 88
Neats F, gal	90 @ 1 50
Olive, gal	1 75 @ 2 00
—qu'rts, doz	6 25 @ 10 00
—pints, doz	3 25 @ 3 50
Origan lb	70 @ 1 20
Pepper't lb	4 50 @ 5 00
Rosemary lb	1 00 @ 1 50
Sassafras lb	80 @ 90
Sperm gal	2 30 @ 2 50
Tanners gal	57 @ 65
Whale gal	85 @ 92
Wintg'n lb	@ 5 75
Opium Ty lb	@ 10 40
Pl Paris bbl	4 00 @ 4 50
Potass.	
Bichrom lb	@ 24
Chlorate	40 @ 44
Iodide lb	3 85 @ 4 00
Putty lb	4 @ 5
Quin sulp oz	2 60 @ 2 70
Rosin bbl	4 50 @ 5 50
Root.	
Gentian lb	@ 12
Ginger E lb	@ 18
" Jamca lb	@ 38
Ipec pow lb	@ 1 88
Jalap pow lb	@ 85
Liquorice lb	@ 16
Rhub E I lb	1 25 @ 1 50
Sars Hon lb	@ 58
Senega lb	@ 1 10
Valeri En lb	38 @ 40
" Germ lb	25 @ 26
Sal Ammo lb	14 @ 16
—Epsom lb	3 @ 5
—Soda lb	3 @ 3½
Seed.	
Canary lb	8¼@ 8¾
Hemp lb	7½@ 8
Cardamn lb	@ 2 40
Mustard lb	11 @ 14
Senna Al lb	@ 22
" E In lb	@ 22
Soda.	
Bi Carb lb	6 @ 7
Soap Cast lb	13 @ 16
—Cast wh lb	18 @ 21
Sugar L'd lb	@ 28
Turp spsgal	45 @ 50
Varnish.	
Copal gal	1 50 @ 2 00
Japan gal	80 @ 1 30
Damar gal	1 60 @ 1 80
Ven Red lb	2½@ 4

MERCHANT BAR AND HEAVY HARDWARE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, October 8, 1874.

We give below the card rates of the Western Bar Association, on which the usual discount is made to the trade:

FLAT BAR.

1½ to 4 by ⅜ to 1 inch	3c	1¼ and 1⅜ by ⅜ to ¾ inch	3 2-10c
4½ to 6 by ⅜ to 1 inch	3 2-10c	1 and 1⅛ by ⅜ to ¾ inch	3 3-10c
1¼ to 6 by 1⅛ to 1½ inch	3 4-10c	⅝, ¾ and ⅞ by ⅜ to ⅝ inch	3 4-10c

ROUNDS AND SQUARES.

1 to 7½ inch	3c	½ to 7-16 inch	3 7-10c
2 to 2¾ inch	3 3-10c	⅜ inch	3 8-10c
3 to 3½ inch	3 5-10c	5-16 inch	4 2-10c
⅝ to ¾ inch	4c	¼ inch	4 6-10c
⅝ to ⅞ inch	3 2-10c	3-16 inch	6 6-10c
¾ to 9-16 inch	[illegible]		

HORSE SHOE.

All sizes 4 5-10c

HEAVY BANDS.

3½ to 6 by ¼ and 5-16 inch	3 6-10c	⅞ to 1⅜ by ¼ and 5-16 inch	4c
1½ to 3¼ by ¼ and 5-16 inch		⅝ to ¾ by ¼ and 5-16 inch	4 3-10c

LIGHT BANDS.

3 to 6 by 3-16 to No. 12	3 8-10c	12	4 [illegible]-10c
1½ to 2¾ by 3-16 to No. 12	4c	¾ to ⅞ by 3-16 to No. 12	5c
1 to 1⅜ by 3-16 to No.		⅝ to ½ do do	6c

HOOPS.

2¼ to 3 inch	4c	1 inch	5 2-10c
3½ to 4½ inch	4 2-10c	⅞ inch	5 8-10c
1⅜ to 2 inch	4 3-10c	¾ inch	6 3-10c
1⅜ to 1⅝ inch	4 5-10c	⅝ inch	6 8-10c
1⅛ to 1¼ inch	4 9-10c	½ inch	7 5-10c

OVAL IRON.

⅝ to 1¼ inch	3 6-10c	½ inch	4c
⅜ to ⅝ inch	3 8-10c	⅜ inch	4 6-10c

HALF OVAL AND HALF ROUND.

⅝ to 1¼ inch	3 9-10c	Fluted and Star Lightning Rod	4 2-10c
⅝ to ¾ inch	4 4-10c	Wagon Box Iron, ¾ and ⅞ inch	5c
½ inch	5 1-10c		
⅜ inch	6 6-10c		

TANK IRON.

3-16, ¼ and ⅜ inch thick	4 2-10c	Heads, flanging	9c
Boiler plate	8c	Plow slabs	4 7-10c
Heads, not flanging	5 9-10c	Plow wings	5 2-10c

SHEET IRON.

	Rolled.	Charcoal.	Juniata.
No. 10 to 14	4 5-10c	6 5-10c	8c
No. 15 to 20	4 7-10c	6 7-10c	8 2-10c
No. 21 to 24	5c	6 9-10c	8 4-10c
No. 25 and 26	5 2-10c	7 1-10c	8 6-10c
No. 27	5 4-10c	7 3-10c	8 8-10c

All sheets over 28 inches wide, ½c ⅌ lb extra.

RAILROAD IRON.

(Countersunk and punched.)

1¼ by ⅜, 7-16 and ½ inch	4c	1⅛, 1¾ and 2 by ½ and ⅝ inch	3 5-10c
1½ by ⅜ and 5-16 inch	4 5-10c	1½ by ⅝ inch	3 7-10c

EXTRAS FOR CUTTING TO LENGTH.

Ovals, half ovals, wagon box and light brands	2-10c	Hoops	3-10c
		All other iron, excepting sheet	1-10c

Nails.

The following is the revised price list of the Western Nail Manufacturers' Association:

CUT NAILS, BRADS, SPIKES, ETC.

	Per keg.
10d@60d fencing and brads	$3 35
8d@9d	3 60
6d@7d	3 85
4d@5d	4 10
3d	4 85
2d	6 10

Fine Blued.		*Cut Spikes.*	
3d	$6 35	3 to 6 inch	$3 60
2d	7 10	*Barrel.*	
Casing.		¾ inch	$7 10
10@30d	$4 10	⅞ inch	6 35
8@9d	4 35	1 inch	5 85
6@7d	4 60	1⅛ inch	5 10
Clinch.		1¼ inch	4 85
Clinch nails	$5 10	1⅜ inch	4 35
		1½ inch	4 10

Finishing Nails.

10 to 30d	$4 60	6d	$5 10
8d	4 85	4d	5 35

Tinned nails, 3d, ⅌ keg	$10 00
Tinned nails, 4d, ⅌ keg	9 00
Copper all sizes, ⅌ lb	50

In 100 keg lots and upwards.

Tobacco Nails—Fifty cents advance ⅌ keg on common cut.

TERMS—Net sixty days with two per cent. off for cash.

Iron and Heavy Hardware.

The following is the hardware and iron price list of Lewis, Oliver & Phillips:

Iron, standard list, assorted sizes for large orders, 3c new card rate, 2 per cent. off net.

Flat rail, (1¼ by ¼) punched and countersunk	4 4-10c ⅌ lb net
Iron wedges	4½c ⅌ lb net
Norway Nail rods	9½c ⅌ lb net
Crow bars	5 c ⅌ lb net
Beetle rings	8½c ⅌ lb net

Fence pickets, ⅜ round, bent to shape 30c per foot of fence.

Carriage and tire bolts (new list) 70 and 10 ⅌ cent. off net. Carriage and tire bolts delivered as customary.

Stove bolts	15 "
Machine and square head bolts	30 and 10 "
Coach and lag screws	30 and 10 "
Bolt ends	35 "

Patent hot pressed square and hexagon nuts, small size, (from 3-16 to ⅜,) 7½c ⅌ lb off net; large size, from 7-16 to 2 in.) 6c ⅌ lb off, net.

Washers, all made from new band iron, small sizes, (3-16 to ⅜ in.) 9c ⅌ lb off, net; large sizes 7-16 to 1⅜ inch, 7c ⅌ lb off, net.

Nuts and washers in 25 lb-boxes, 1c per lb extra; in lots lots less than one keg, each size, 1c ⅌ lb extra; in 5 lb boxes; 1½c ⅌ lb extra.

Harrow teeth, in lots of 1 ton or more, packed in casks, 1 in. diam., 3¾c ⅌ lb net; ⅞, ¾ in. diam., 3¾c ⅌ lb net; ⅝ in. diam., 4c ⅌ lb net; Patent Headed do, ½c ⅌ lb extra.

Skein Bolts, in bulk, in lots of 1 keg or more, 1c ⅌ lb extra when less than 1 keg each size is ordered ⅜ diam, 5½c ⅌ lb net; 9-16 in. diam., 6½c ⅌ lb net; ½ in. diam 7½c.

Screw Hook-and-Eye Hinges, ¾ to 1 in. diam. 9c ⅌ lb; ⅝ in diam. 10c ⅌ lb net; ½ in. diam. 12c ⅌ lb net.

Screw and Strap Hinges, in lots of 100 pair or more, 14 to 36 in. long, 6¼c ⅌ lb net; 8, 10 and 12 in long, 6½c ⅌ lb.

Strap and T Hinges, 20 and 10c per cent. off net, delivery as customary.

For purchases amounting to $2 50, made between this date and December 31st, 5 per cent. extra off.

Screw hitching ring	$5 25 ⅌ 100 net.
Duck nest tuyere irons	$14 50 ⅌ doz net.
Cast iron washers	4c ⅌ lb net.
Bridge and roof bolts—	
1 to 2 diam, over 8 feet long	4 c ⅌ lb net.
1 to 2 diam, from 4 to 8 feet long	4½c ⅌ lb net.
1 to 2 diam, from 1½ to 4 feet long	4½c ⅌ lb net.
⅝, ¾ and ⅞ in. diam. over 4 feet long	4½c ⅌ lb net.
⅝, ¾, and ⅞ in. diam. from 1½ to 4 feet long	5½c ⅌ lb net.
Bridge bolts with upset ends	½c ⅌ lb extra
Wrought iron plates punched	5c ⅌ lb net

WAGON HARDWARE.

Wagon box strap bolts, per set of 8 bolts:

10 in. long by 7-16 at screw end	55
12 in. long by ½ at screwend	70
10 in. long by 9-16 at screw end	90
12 in. long by 9-16 at screw end	90
14 in. long by 9-16 at screw end	$1 00
10 in. long by ⅝ at screw end	1 09
12 in. long by ⅝ at screw end	1 00
14 in. long by ⅝ at screw end	1 10
16 in. long by ⅝ at screw end	1 20

Five cents per set for each additional inch over 14 inches. All lengths made. In ordering box strap bolts please give diameter at screw end.

Wagon box rods, narrow track, 18c each; wide track, 20c each.

Single-tree irons, 38c per set of 4 pieces.

Wrought iron bolster plates, 2¾ in. wide, 60c per set: 3 in. wide, 65c per set; 3¼ in. wide, 70c per set: 3½ in. wide. 75c per set.

Wagon brake ratchets, 16½c each; finished with guards, 45c each.

Wrought hammer straps, heavy pattern, 16c each; light pattern, 13½c each.

Wrought rub irons, 11c each.

Stay chain hooks, 8c each.

Double and single tree clips, figure 1, 9c each; figure 2, 10c each; figure 3, 12c each.

Strap bolts, rods, single tree irons, bolster plates, brake ratchets, hammer straps, rub irons, stay chain hooks and clips, in lots of 50 sets, 25 per cent. discount.

Wagon box staples, 1½@2½ inches to clinch, ⅌ 1,000, net	$11 00
Wagon box staples, made from bevel iron, to rivet on, ⅌ 1,000 net	7 50
Neck yoke eyes	4½ cents each.
Neck yoke eyes, with ⅜ inch rings	7½ cents each.
King bolts, ⅞, 1, 1⅛ and 1¼ inch diameter, ⅌ lb	4½c
Wagon rivets, extra large flat, oval and steeple head, ¼ inch diameter, all lengths ⅌ lb	8½c
Wagon rivets, 3-16 inch diameter, all lengths	9½c
Wagon rivets and nails, in 5 lb paper boxes ⅌ lb extra	1 c
Wagon rivets and nails, in 25 lb wood boxes ⅌ lb extra	½ c
Wagon and hinge nails, ¼ inch, ⅌ lb net	17 c
Wagon and hinge nails, 3-16 inch, ⅌ lb net	19 c
Double tree plates, ⅌ lb net	8½c
Coupling plates, ⅌ lb net	5½c
Tongue plate, ⅌ lb net	9 c
Neck yoke plates, ⅌ lb	11 c
Tongue cap iron, 1¾, 2 and 2¼ inch wide, same price ⅌ lb as band iron	
Wagon chains, stay lock and tongue, 5-16 inch ⅌ lb net	10½c
Wagon chains, stay lock and tongue, ¼ inch ⅌ lb net	11½c

Prices subject to change without notice.

HORSE SHOES.

The following are Shoenberger, Blair & Co.'s prices for horse and mule shoes:

Horse shoes, ⅌ keg 100 keg lots	$5 25
Horse shoes, 50 keg lots	5 50
Horse shoes, less than 50 kegs	5 75
Mule shoes, 100 keg lots	6 25
Mule shoes, 50 keg lots	6 50
Mule shoes, less quantity	6 75

The following are Burden's prices:

Horse shoes, ⅌ keg 10 keg lots	$6 50
Horse shoes, ⅌ keg 50 keg lots	6 37
Mule shoes, ⅌ keg 10 keg lots	7 50
Mule shoes, ⅌ keg 50 keg lots	7 37

WRAPPING PAPER.

OFFICE OF THT PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, October 8, 1874.

Baling papers	4@5½@6@7 and 8c ⅌ lb
Manilla papers	7@8@9@10 and 12c ⅌ lb
Hardware papers	6@7@8 and 12c ⅌ lb
Glass papers	5@6@7 and 8c ⅌ lb
Bag wrapping papers	4½ and 4¾c ⅌ lb
Felt papers	3@4 and 4½c ⅌ lb
Rock River lining paper, 32 inches wide	6 @6½c ⅌ lb
Felt lining paper, 32 inches wide	4¼@5 c ⅌ lb
Crown, straw wrapping, full count	35@40c ⅌ bdl
Crown, short count	30@35c ⅌ bdl
Medium, full count	52½@60c ⅌ bdl
Medium, short count	45@50c ⅌ bdl
Double crown, full count	70@80c ⅌ bdl
Double crown, short count	60@70c ⅌ bdl
Straw news	10 @11c ⅌ lb
Rag news	12½@13c ⅌ lb
Book paper	14 @18c ⅌ lb

NATRONA CHEMICALS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, October 8, 1874.

The following are the card rates of the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company:

Saponifer—50 cases at	⅌ case	$7 50
Less quantity	⅌ case	8 00
Greenwich lye, (50 cases)	⅌ case	7 25
Potash—50 cases (delivered in Phila.)	⅌ case	7 75
Less quantity	⅌ case	8 50
Bi carb soda—25 kegs	⅌ lb	5¼@5¾c
Less quantity	⅌ lb	5½@6 c
Sal soda—25 kegs	⅌ lb	@2¼c
Less quantity	⅌ lb	@3 c
Sal soda—25 bbls	⅌ lb	@2½c
Less quantity	⅌ lb	@3 c
Caustic soda—10 drums	⅌ lb	6½@7 c
Less quantity	⅌ lb	7¼@7¾c
Copperas—20 bbls	⅌ lb	@1½c
Less quantity	⅌ lb	@2 c
Porous alum—10 bbls	⅌ lb	@3½c
Less quantity	⅌ lb	@4 c
Sulphuric acid	⅌ lb	@3¾c
Muriatic acid	⅌ lb	@4½c
Nitric acid	⅌ lb	@15 c
Chloride calcium	⅌ lb	@2½c
Pure alumina	⅌ lb	@3 c
Lump alum	⅌ lb	3½@4 c

Terms, cash in 30 days.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE PIG IRON AND BLOOM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, October 3, 1874.

PIG IRON.

Dullness continues the leading feature of the market for crude irons. Receipts continue fair, but the sales during the week have been light.

There is not the slightest semblance of a speculative movement, and nothing but an increased consumption demand can be looked for to impart bouyancy to the market. In no respect does the prospect look encouraging for the iron trade, and we anticipate its being conducted on an unusually conservative basis for some time to come. Sales will be confined ridgidly to the legitimate wants of the trade.

We are reported the following sales:

BITUMINOUS COAL SMELTED FROM L. S. ORE.

200 tons grey forge	$26 50—4 mos
200 tons white and mottled	24 00—4 mos
100 tons grey forge	26 50—4 mos
70 tons open grey forge	27 00—4 mos
50 tons white and mottled	24 00—4 mos
30 tons No. 1 foundry	28 00—4 mos
30 tons grey forge	26 50—4 mos
20 tons white and mottled	24 50—4 mos
20 tons No. 2 foundry	27 00—4 mos
20 tons mottled	25 00—4 mos
20 tons white	26 50—4 mos
20 tons grey forge	26 50—4 mos
10 tons No. 1 foundry	29 00—4 mos
CONNELLSVILLE COKE.	
200 tons grey forge	$26 50—4 mos
50 tons grey forge	$25 50—cash.
10 tons No. 2 foundry	27 50—4 mos
ALLEGHENY COKE.	
200 tons grey forge	$28 00—4 mos
100 tons grey forge	28 00—6 mos
60 tons white	26 00—4 mos
HANGING ROCK CHARCOAL.	
52 tons No. 2 foundry	$34 00—4 mos
25 tons No. 2 foundry	31 00—4 mos
25 tons No. 1 foundry	$35 00@37 00—4 mos
ANTHRACITE.	
60 tons No. 3 foundry	$26 50—4 mos
20 tons No. 2 foundry, at furnace	26 00—cash.
IRON MOUNTAIN ORE.	
60 tons ore	$12 50—4 mos

IRON MARKETS.

[By George H. Hull.]

LOUISVILLE.

September 30.—The market is dull and lower for nearly all grades of iron. The usual time, four months, is allowed on the quotations below. Quotations are revised as follows:

HOT BLAST—CHARCOAL.

No. 1 foundry, from Hanging Rock ores	$30@33
No. 2 foundry, from Hanging Rock ores	28@29
No. 1 forge, from Hanging Rock ores	26@27
No. 1 foundry, from Tennessee ores	28@30
No. 2 foundry, from Tennessee ores	27@28
No. 1 forge, from Tennessee ores	26@27
No. 1 foundry, from Alabama ores	28@30
No. 1 foundry, from Iron Mountain ores	32@34
HOT BLAST—STONECOAL.	
No. 1 foundry, from Missouri ores	$30@33
Fo. 2 foundry, from Missouri ores	28@29
No. 1 forge, from Missouri ores	28@30
COLD BLAST—CHARCOAL.	
Car wheel, from Hanging Rock ores	$50@54
Car wheel, from Tennessee ores	45@46
Car wheel, from Alabama ores	48@50
Car wheel, from Georgia ores	48@50
Car wheel, from Missouri ores	45@46
Car wheel, from Kentucky ores	45@50

CLEVELAND.

September 30.—The hardware trade has been brisk during the past week, and prices have ruled steady. We make no change in quotations.

In manufactured iron a very fair movement has been noted, and the market continues firm and unchanged.

Pig Iron—The condition of the pig iron market does not improve, but rather the opposite. The movement during the past week has been dull almost to the point of absolute inactivity, and so continues at the close. We note a further decline in prices, extending to nearly all brands.

The following are the quotations at the close, four months time.

LAKE SUPERIOR CHARCOAL.

No. 1	$33 50
No. 2	32 50
No. 3	34 50
No. 4	37 00
Nos. 5 and 6	38 00
BITUMINOUS FOUNDRY.	
No. 1	$31 00
No. 2	29 00
No. 1 grey forge	27 00
MASSILLON.	
No. 1	$36 00
B—1	34 00
No. 1	32 00
AMERICAN SCOTCH.	
No. 1 Cherry Valley	$35 00
No. 2 Cherry Valley	30 20

—*Commercial Review.*

ENGLISH IRON AND COAL TRADE SUMMARY.

Strikes and rumors of strikes have produced, during the last few days, a hardening effect on the iron and coal markets. At Glasgow, stocks are reported to be rather low and getting into few hands, so that, should the colliers in the North of England strike, the "bulls" would be prepared to effect a sudden rise. Shipments are falling off, and the usual Autumnal demand has not made itself felt. From 79s. 3d. the price of warrants rose to 81s. 6d., and closed on Wednesday at 83s. 6d. Owing to apprehensions similar to those which acted on the Scotch market, a stronger tone was maintained at Middlesborough. No. 3 is quoted at 68s.@70s.; No. 4 foundry 64s., and No. 4 forge from 58s.@60s. The iron masters of the Cleveland district are accumulating large stocks of fuel—a precaution which has had the effect of raising the prices of coal and coke. A brisk demand for the metropolitan market has caused an advance of 1s 6d ⅌ ton in best Wallsend at the pit's mouth, 17s 6d being now demanded for best household. The advance in the Pool on Monday and Wednesday was followed by the issue of a circular announcing an advance of 1s 6d ⅌ ton. It is more than probable that prices in the metropolis will have an upward tendency, until the public are assured that trade difficulties have been adjusted. In the Barnsley distsict the coal trade has been unusually heavy during the last few weeks. The notice given by the West Yorkshire coal owners for another 20 ⅌ cent. reduction is exercising considerable influence in the surrounding district. The Iron trade of South Yorkshire is fairly healthy. The output of pig remains steady, and the demand for heavy castings keeps the foundries well employed. In Lancashire, also, the tone of trade is improving. Both pig and manufactured are in good demand, and the principal makets are so fully engaged for the next month or six weeks that it is no longer easy to place orders. Forge continues to improve, an indication that consumers have greater confidence in covering their requirements than the founders. All branches, however, are fairly occupied. A gradual improvement has also set in on the west coast. Prices have advanced fully 2s 6d ⅌ ton, and ready sales have been effected. Stocks are reported to be diminishing rapidly. Sheffield has also noted an increased firmness, but reviving prosperity has been slightly checked by the attempts of coalmasters to raise the price of fuel. The present improvement in business is ascribed to the activity at the home market, for the whole of the Sheffield house of trading to America are reported short of work. After the manner of Sheffield, a new foreign compeition has been discovered, and the American saw and file-maker is reported as being about to oust England from the markets of Canada, as the Belgian has already supplanted her in Europe. Far more dangerous competitors to Sheffield are the iron-maters of South Wales, who accept orders for steel rails at the narrowest possible margin of profit. Rail-making however, is fairly active at Sheffield, and the manufacture of special classes of steel for cannon is carried on with great activity.—*Iron.*

CINCINNATI.

[By Matthew Addy & Co.]

October 2.—The market during the past week has ruled quiet, without change in prices. Sales have been made in small lots only, there being no desire on the part of buyers to anticipate their wants.

Most of our manufacturers, however, are at work, and, as the demand is steady, we look for no increase, but rather a decrease of supply.

HOT BLAST CHARCOAL.

Hanging Rock, No. 1, ⅌ ton	$32 00@33 00
Hanging Rock, No. 2, ⅌ ton	29 00@31 00
Hanging Rock, forge, ⅌ ton	27 00@28 00
Tennessee, No. 1, ⅌ ton	30 00@32 00
Tennessee, forge, ⅌ ton	27 00@28 00
Alabama, No. 1, ⅌ ton	30 00@31 00
Missouri, No. 1, ⅌ ton	32 00@33 00
Missouri, No. 2, ⅌ ton	29 00@31 00
HOT BLAST STONE COAL.	
Missouri, No. 1, ⅌ ton	$31 00@32 00
Missouri, forge, ⅌ ton	27 00@28 00
Ohio, No. 1, ⅌ ton	29 00@30 00
Ohio, forge, ⅌ ton	26 00@28 00
COLD BLAST CHARCOAL.	
Hanging Rock, car wheel, ⅌ ton	$45 00@50 00
Missouri, car wheel, ⅌ ton	45 00@50 00
Kentucky, car wheel, ⅌ ton	45 00@50 00
Tennessee, car wheel, ⅌ ton	45 00@48 00
Georgia, car wheel, ⅌ ton	45 00@48 00
Alabama, car wheel, ⅌ ton	45 00@48 00
Machinery and forge, ⅌ ton	40 00@45 00
Blooms, ⅌ ton	90 00@

October 5.—The better feeling which prevailed in the pig iron market during July has scarcely been maintained. There is little hope of any improvement during the winter months, and no very bright anticipations are indulged in regarding the spring demand. Reports from forty-eight furnaces sending iron to this market show 70,000 tons on hand, of which 27,000 tons are bituminous and 43,000 charcoal. Considering the fact that upward of 100 furnaces send metal to this market, a tolerable estimate can be made as to the quality they represent. The stopping of charcoal furnaces during the winter and spring will have a tendency to relieve the market as to that description of iron, but it will only be temporary unless there be alomst entire cessation of the production next year. Nothing but positive action of this nature on the part of producers will prevent great loss on that now being made and already on hand.

NEW YORK.

October 1.—American Pig—Although at the present moment there is some little inquiry for American iron for use during the winter, the sales, as a rule, are small, and do not exert any influence towards advancing the value. Many of the Lehigh Valley furnaces have considerable stock on hand, notably the Allentown Iron Company, who have pursued the policy of running five out of six of their stacks all through the dull season, piling their stock to the amount of perhaps 15,000 tons. On the other hand, the Crane and the Thomas have followed the policy of largely reducing their output, and have thereby reduced their stocks to an amount far below what they carry in ordinary seasons, the Crane Company having in stock about 1,000 tons, and the Thomas Company, perhaps 2,000 tons. Under these circumstances the Crane Company, are about blowing in another stack, which will make three out of their six in blast, while the Thomas Company, have four out of eight in operation. It is generally supposed that some of the companies who have been running nearly full will reduce their product before many weeks. The large quantity of iron in makers' hands appears to hang like a cloud over the market, which fact has a depressing effect, even on those companies that have all along kept well sold up, and influence them to submit to lower prices than they otherwise would. We hear of a sale of 1,000 tons No. 1 and 2 of a prominent Lehigh brand, the terms of which were withheld. We quote: No. 1 foundry, $30 00; No. 2 foundry, $28 00; grey forge $25 00@27 00.

Scotch Pig—Stocks here are now reduced to the lowest ebb, and this fact has had a tendency to cause holders to be a shade firmer in their views, and they are now generally asking $37 00 for Eglinton, $38 00 for Carnbroe and $39 00@40 00 for Glengarnock; but as sales, as a rule, are limited to five and ten ton lots, it is doubtful if the above figures could be realized on a parcel of any magnitude thrown on the market. The high prices advised from Glasgow still deter importers from operating to any extent.

Bar—Bars continue in limited request; makers seem fairly firm at 3c, with but little cutting-under. During the week several bridge specifications have been given out, and the Pennsylvania Railroad Company have contracted for 1,000 coal cars. These orders, with the advance in the railway shares market, have imparted a somewhat more hopeful tone to the market, with a large margin still remaining for improvement.—*Iron Age.*

BRITISH IRON MARKET.

[Specially reported by cable for the Iron Age.]

WEDNESDAY, September 30, 1874.

Scotch Pig—Immediately after our last cable report was dispatched prices went up, and have since been steadily firm, the market being strong, with a large business doing. The following are makers' prices:

Gartsherrie No. 1	117s 6d
Coltness No. 1	117s 6d
Glengarnock No. 1	105s
Eglinton No. 1	94s

Manufactured Iron—The market is quiet; the demand falling off, with prices weaker, and little business.

Rails—No change in quotations. The market is dull, demand being small and prices weaker.

ST. LOUIS.

[Quotations of Iron Mountain Co.]

Iron Mountain and Irondale charcoal hot blast metals (four month time), No. 1	$42 00@43 00
No. 2, same above	40 00@41 00
Mottled and white	50 00
Cold blast car wheel Nos. 1 and 2	52 50@53 00
Cold blast, white and mottled	55 00@55 00
Cold blast, surface ore, malleable, Nos. 1 and 2	56 00
Cold blast s. o. white and mottled	60 00
Iron Mountain ore, cash, per ton	8 00

Common bar, per pound, 2 9-10@3 1-10c; C. H. and V. iron, 3 4-10@3 6-10c; ref. 4@4 2-10c; charcoal 5@5 2-10c; common sheet iron, 10 to 14, 4 4-10@4 8-10c; do 17 to 20, 4 7-10@5c; charcoal sheet, 9@10c; do plate, 6 5-10@8c; flange plate, 8 5-10@9c.

MISSOURI IRON ORES.

Iron mountain, per ton	$8 00
Benton creek, per ton	7 50
Surface ores per ton	8 00
Red and brown hematites, per ton	$5 00@6 50
Pilot Knob, per ton	5 50

—*Republican, October* 3.

PHILADELPHIA.

October 3.—There has been a fair degree of activity in pig iron, but prices are unaltered. Sales of 6,000 tons foundry, Nos. 1 and 2, Gray forge and white on terms we did not learn, and 1,400 tons white at $22 00@23 00.

Manufactured Iron—Bars are more sought after at 3c ⅌ lb. In new rails we notice sales of 1,500 tons at $63 00, at tidewater, and interest; 600 tons 56's at $57 00; and 4,000 tons on secret terms. Old rails sold to the extent of 1,500 tons at equal to $31 50 here. Scrap ranges from $33 00 to $34 00 for No. 1 wrought. Charcoal pig is worth $36 00@40 00.

Nails—Are steady.

Old Metals—Are unchanged. We quote:

Brass, light	13@14c	Copper, heavy	18@19c
Brass, heavy	16@17c	Zinc	4@4½c
Copper, light	18@18½c	Lead	5@6¼c
Anchors	9c	Chains	6¼

—*Price Current.*

Iron Movement at St Louis.

The following are the receipts and shipments of ores and pig iron for the week ending Saturday, October 3, 1874:

Routes.	Receipts. Tons. Ore.	Receipts. Tons. Pig.	Shipments. Tons. Ore.	Shipments. Tons. Pig.
S. L., I. M. & S. R. W.	600	190	....	....
A. & P. R. W. to St. L.	....	230	....	....
A. & P. R. W. to Cr'delet	1,020	70	....	....
St. L., K. C. & N. R. W.	....	....	....	....
C. A. & St. L. R. W.	....	....	....	20
St. L., V. T. H. & I. R. W.	....	....	....	30
St. L., T. H. & I. R. W.	....	30	10	....
O. & M. R. W.	....	10	60	30
St. L., B. & S. R. W.	....	....	170	....
Total tons	1,625	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Week previous	2,0[illegible]	540	630	80
A. & P. R. W., lead	....	653	400	155
A. & P. R. W., zinc ore	....	275	....	....
—*Republican.*	....	430	....	....

HOP MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

Septemb[illegible] 30.—The market is firm for new crop at 40@45 cents, with rumors of considerable bu[illegible]ness for export to London, but the particu[illegible]ars have not transpired. The demand for h[illegible]me use is confined to small parcels for immediate use at the above figures.

LONDON, September 14.—Messrs. Woolloton & Son report that some better descriptions of new hops are now on offer at from £11 to £11 14s, but the demand is only retail. Diseased samples and "early prolifics" are in considerable supply at from £4 to £9. The high rates asked and predicted for good new English hops cause a fair inquiry for yearlings, especially where holders accept reduced prices; but consumers generally profess their intention to wait the effect upon the market of foreign arrivals. Shipments from America are now announced as certain, and European new hops are freely offered. Picking is in full progress and the yield in some cases is alleged to disappoint recent estimates. The recent high winds have to some extent injured the color, both here and in Belgium.—*London Times.*

PHILADELPHIA.

October 3.—The demand is only moderate, but holders are firm in their demand. We quote:

Americans, 1874	40@45c
Americans, 1872, 1873	12@30c
Olds, all growths	8@12c
Foreign, 1873	18@25c
California, 1873	20@30c

George W. Elkins' circular of the 2d inst. says:

"Further advices from the European crop report a slight improvement in its appearance and prospects. That it is still decidedly short may be seen by the following quotations from the London *Brewers' Journal*, of the 15th inst.:

'LONDON.—The most reliable calculations agree in representing this season's (*English Crop*) in the aggregate, as only about one-third of a crop, which is borne out by the extent of acreage and the average production per acre.'

"NUREMBERG.—'The crop turns out to be very irregular, and, on the whole, much smaller than was expected even at Spalt. * * * It will not exceed two-thirds of a good year.'

"'With regard to the other Continental producing countries, the advices from Alsace, Bohemia, Austria and Altmark are not more favorable, the general result being a decided short crop.'

"From our own country a full crop of good hops may be expected, and from the fact of superior quality will be used more economically. We think, however, there are more hops of medium grade than was at first supposed; a few growths with considerable mould, and others depreciated by early picking.

"It is probable there will be a surplus for export, and these, from present appearances, will find a full price on foreign markets.

"'Yearlings' and 'olds' meet good inquiry—[illegible] relative value are, in fact, more active at the[illegible] [illegible] range from 10c to 32c in price, than 'new.' They [illegible] [illegible] choice quality, and so the latter being for a [illegible] as to be well *preserved* in color and richness [illegible] inferior to the new only in flavor.

"'1874's' range from 40c to 47c, the latter for strictly choice on some credit, and the lower price implying a lack of some desirable qualification.

"The volume of business has been lighter than usual at this period, from the fact that the brewers' product sold slowly through the summer, and many brewers having beer still on hand, are as yet not in operation. As soon as the market is fully open, and buyers are assured of the condition of the hop crop, we may expect largely increased activity.

"The market is firm with gradual upward tendency."—*Price Current.*

COAL MARKETS.

ST. LOUIS.

Delivered in St. Louis, per ton of 2,000 lbs.

BITUMINOUS.

Connellsville coke	$10 50
Washington	4 90
Belleville	3 25
Missouri cannel, delivered	6 50
Indiana cannel	6 50
ANTHRACITE.	
Per ton, delivered in St. Louis	12 50
Spadra semi-anthracite	9 50

Retail prices 25 to 50 cents additional.—*Republican, October* 3.

CINCINNATI.

There is very little at the river unsold, and the stock of Pittsburgh has been withdrawn. Ohio river, is quoted at 7@8c per bushel afloat. The prices, delivered to consumers are 12@13c per bushel for Ohio river; 15@16c for Kanawha; 17@18c for Pittsburgh, and 24c for Kanawha cannel.

LOUISVILLE.

We quote Pittsburgh at 15c retail, and 12c by the barge load afloat; Indiana and Peacock Pomeroy at 13c; Kentucky at 12@14c per bushel, retail, for lump and nut. Anthracite at $10 00@10 50 per ton.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, October 7, 1874.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat—demand active and prices advanced; No. 1 spring $1 02; No. 2, 92⅝c spot or October; 92c seller November; No. 3, 88c; rejected 82@82½c. Corn steady with a moderate demand; No. 2 mixed 79¼@79½c cash or October; 75¼ seller November; 72¼@73c seller the year; rejected 78½c. Oats steady with a moderate demand; No. 2, 49¾c cash or October; 48¾ seller November; rejected 46@46½c. Rye steady with a moderate demand; No. 1, 84@84½c. Barley dull; No. 2, $1 06@1 08 cash, according to location; $1 06 seller October; No. 3, 91c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and declined; $21 50 cash; $17 75@17 85 seller the year. Lard steady with a moderate demand; 14½c spot; 11½c seller the year. Bulkmeats dull and nominal.

HIGHWINES—Whisky nominal at $1 03.

LATEST—On open Board in the afternoon wheat closed strong at 92½@92⅝c seller October. Corn closed at 79¼@79⅝c seller October. Oats 49½c seller October.

Boston Wool Market.

BOSTON, October 3.—Wool quiet and dull during the week compared with the recent activity; manufacturers discouraged about the demand for fall goods; medium unwashed wools, combing and delaine selections, in demand at full prices; stock scarce and all lots in good condition readily taken; XXX and Pennsylvania and Ohio 58@60c; XX above 56@56½c; 235,000 lbs of medium and X Ohio sold at 51@53c; 125,000 lbs of Wisconsin and Michigan fleeces at 48@52c; 61,000 lbs of delaine and combing selections, most desirable, at 60@62½c; Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces, medium, X, XX and XXX, 51@60c; Michigan and Wisconsin 48¼@52c; Western and other fleeces 45@53c; combing and delaine 56@62½c; tub washed 55@60c; scoured 51@55c; super and extra pulled 47½@62c. Total sales of domestic for the week 1,174,700 lbs.

BOSTON, October 7.—Wool without any improvement; demand only meets the wants of manufacturers; Ohio and Pennsylvania X and XX, 53@56c; medium fleeces scarce and would bring 55c if in good condition; Wisconsin and Michigan fleeces 50@52c; good and choice lots of Western fleeces 45@50c; combing and delaine selections readily sought after at full prices—56@62c; pulled wool scarce and firm at 40@55c.

LUMBER MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, October 8, 1874.

UNPLANED LUMBER.

Clear, ⅌ M	$65 00
First common	55 00
Second common	28 00
Third common	23 00
Sheeting	18 00
Hemlock joists and scantling	20 00
PLANED LUMBERS.	
First common ⅌ M	$60 00
Clear	70 00
Flooring boards	33 00
Partition boards	40 00
Shelving on both sides	33 00
Shelving on one side	30 00
Moulded weatherboarding	36 00
Rabbited weatherboarding	33 00
Half-inch patent planed	24 00
Half-inch unplaned	18 00
Twelve-inch vertical, with stripes	30 00
Oak and yellow pine flooring boards	40 00
SHINGLE AND LATH.	
Shingles, 18-inch, XXX	5 75
Lath	3 75

WHITE LEAD, PUTTY, ETC.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, October 8, 1874.

Pure in lots of 2,000 lbs in oil	11 c
Pure in lots of 500 lbs in oil	11½c
Fancy brands from	8 @10 c
White lead dry (strictly pure) in kegs	11 @11½c
Orange mineral	14 @14½c
Pure red lead	10 @11 c
Painters' red lead	9 @10 c
Litharge	9½@10 c
Selected zinc, ground in oil	11 c
Vieille Montagne Co.'s French zinc	15 @16 c
Blue paint, ground in oil	8 @11 c
Putty	4 @ 5 c
Linseed Oil, ⅌ gall, in barrel lots	85 @90 c
Spirits Turpentine, ⅌ gall, in barrel lots	48 @55 c

TIN PLATES, ETC.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, October 8, 1874.

IC, 10x14, charcoal	$12 00
IX, 10x14, charcoal	14 50
IC, 12x12, charcoal	12 50
IX, 12x12, charcoal	15 00
IC, 14x20, charcoal	12 50
IX, 14x20, charcoal	15 00
DC, 12½x17, charcoal	11 50
DX, 12½x17, charcoal	14 00
IC, 14x20, leaded	11 00
IX, 14x20, leaded	13 25
IC, 20x28, leaded	22 00
IX, 20x28, leaded	26 50
IC, 10x14, best coke	9 75

According to quality and quantity prices would vary less.

Chicago Live Stock Market.

CHICAGO, October 7.—Cattle—Receipts 4,441 head. Market quiet and prices steady; Texan steers sold at $2 37½@2 37½; fair to choice steers $4 65@5 75; stockers $3 25@3 35. Shipments 1,800 head.

Hogs—Receipts 12,400 head. Market fairly active and stronger for choice, others weak with a lower tendency; inferior to common $4 75@5 50; medium to good $5 60@6 00; choice to extra $6 25@6 75. Shipments 7,700 head.

Sheep—Receipts 3,581 head. Market fairly active at full prices, ranging from $3 10@4 50.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 110.

NEW YORK, October 7, 1874.

MONEY.

Money 2½ per cent. Prime mercantile paper 6@7; good 8@10 per cent.

STERLING.

Sterling dull and weaker at 485@485½ for sixty days and 488@488½ for sight.

GOLD

dull, opening at 110¼ and closing at 110. Carrying rates 1 per cent.; borrowing rates 1@2 per cent.; loans also made flat. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $51,000. Clearings $24,000,000. Customs receipts $473,000.

GOVERNMENTS.

Government bonds quiet but steady, closing as follows:

U. S. coupons, 1881	118	5-20's, 1867	117¼
5-20's, 1862	112⅝	5-20's, 1868	117⅛
5-20's, 1864	115⅜	New 5's	112⅜
5-20's, 1865	116⅝	10-40's	111⅛
5-20's, 1865, new	115⅞	Currency 6's	117⅛

STATE BONDS.

State bonds dull, closing as follows:

Missouri 6's	94¼	Virginia, old	31
Tennessee, old	72	N. Carolina, old	[illegible]
Tennessee, new	72	N. Carolina, new	12½
Virginia, new	31		

THE STOCK MARKET

opened weak at from ⅛@⅜ per cent. lower prices than at the close yesterday. As the [illegible] advanced the market became strong, [illegible] day some cases prices made a marked [illegible] ment. The advance for the day [illegible] to 1⅝ per cent. The principal [illegible] from ⅛ was in Ohios, Northwestern com[illegible] ferred, Union Pacific, Weste[illegible] and preferred, Shore, Pacific Mail and We[illegible] Union, Lake [illegible] Erie was exceptionally weak, on [illegible] mors of injunction suits. The general ma[illegible] off 1½ per cent. strong. Rumors [illegible] et closed active and day of the failur[illegible] ere in circulation again to were ascerta[illegible] of prominent houses, but The total [illegible] to be without any foundation. [illegible] were W[illegible] were 195,000 shares, of which 37,000 Erie; [illegible] estern Union; 13,000 Pacific Mail; 22,000 [illegible],000 Lake Shore; 34,000 Union Pacific; and [illegible] orthwestern common; 5,000 Wabash, and 1,000 Ohios. The following were the closing quotations:

[illegible]anton	57⅛	Do. preferred	52
W. U. Telegraph	80⅛	Wabash	33⅜
Quicksilver	31	Do. preferred	45
Adams Express	107½	Fort Wayne	94⅛
Wells-Fargo Ex	80	Terre Haute	7
American Ex	60⅝	Do. preferred	23¼
United States Ex	68	Chicago & Alton	97½
Pacific Mail	48⅜	Do. preferred	102
N. Y. Central	101	Ohio & Mississippi	28⅛
Erie	34	Clev., Col. & Cin	60
Do. preferred	50⅛	Burlington & Q	101⅛
Harlem	125	Lake Shore	80
Do. preferred	125	Panama	111
Michigan Central	75	Illinois Central	99
P., Ft. W. & C	87⅜	Union Pac. stock	35⅜
Northwestern	39⅛	Central Pacific bds	92⅝
Do. preferred	55	Union Pacific bds	87⅜
Rock Island	102	Hartford & Erie	1
N. J. Central	103⅛	Delaware & Lack	106⅛
St. Paul	33⅜	Bankers' Bills	486

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, October 7.—Cattle—Receipts 1,105 head, making a total for the week of 8,432 head. Market lively, and good feeling prevailing at strong yesterday's prices for good to common; inferior grades slow.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts 5,000 head, making a total for the week of 13,200 head. Market active for good stock; Canada lambs $6 25@6 87½, with choice lots at $7 00; Canada and Western sheep $4 25@5 25.

Hogs—Receipts 2,500 head, making a total for the week of 15,100 head. Market active and a good feeling prevailing; Yorkers $5 50@6 00; heavy hogs $6 50@6 75.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, October 7.—Business was fairly active in some departments with both agents and jobbers, but the importing branches were dull. The market for cotton goods shows some improvement, and prices were steady; Atlantic L. LL and V brown cottons are reduced ½c. Prints more active at unchanged prices. Dress goods and felt skirts doing well. Woolen goods dull.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, October 7.—Flour firm; Western superfine $4 25@4 75. Wheat dull; amber and No. 1 red $1 23; No. 2 $1 20½@1 23. No. 3 $1 17. Corn firm at 95c. Oats weak at 61@65c. Rye quiet at $1 00@1 05. Hay unchanged. Provisions heavy. Pork unchanged. Bacon—shoulders 9¾@10c; clear rib 14¾@15c. Sugar cured hams 14@15c. Lard nominal. Butter firm at 35@38c. Petroleum firm; crude 5⅝c. Whisky $1 09½@1 10.

Act on the Defensive.

Persons who are subjected to the influences of bad air and unwholesome water, to constant exposure out of doors and sudden changes of weather, should act on the defensive by imparting to their constitutions the power of resisting such influences. The fortifying effects upon the system of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters are simply amazing. Thousands who use them as a preventative of malaria enjoy an absolute immunity from its attacks, although dwelling in regions where that scourge is most prevalent. Artizans and laborers whose occupations keep them in the open air, find the Bitters a complete safeguard against the effects of exposure. Travelers testify that they counteract the influences of torrid heat, intense cold, and miasmatic air. Free from every objectionable feature, pure, undeteriorating, containing only vegetable ingredients, an agreeable stimulant, a wholesome tonic and corrective, and a sovereign protective, it is not surprising that the Bitters should be the most popular of American remedies.

$10 to $1,000

invested in stocks and gold pays 200 per cent. a month. Send for particulars. Tumbridge & Co., Bankers, 2 Wall street, New York. d*

THERE need be no waste of food that is prepared with Dooley's Yeast Powder. It always makes everything light, wholesome and palatable. Try it. DX*

MARRIED:

FLACCUS—GRAY—On Sunday, October 4, 1874, at Arch street M. E. Church, by Rev. J. A. Miller, assisted by Father Hudson, Mr. CHARLES L. FLACCUS and Miss MAGGIE A. GRAY, both of Pittsburgh.

McGOWIN—SMYTH—On Thursday evening, October 1st, 1874, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. N. G. Miller, Mr. A. G. McGOWIN, of Pittsburgh, and Miss SADIE S. SMYTH, of Mansfield, Pa.

REID—GUTILIUS—October 1st, by Rev. Mr. Barnet, JENNIE H. REID, daughter of James Reid, of Connellsville, to N. P. GUTILIUS, of the same place.

DIED:

KIER—On Tuesday, October 6, 1874, at 5 A. M., SAMUEL M. KIER, aged sixty-one years.

GUTHRIE—On Thursday, October 1st, at 11 o'clock P. M., ROBERT BRUCE GUTHRIE, in the fifty-third year of his age.

SCHLELEIN—On Friday morning, October 2d, J. F. SCHLELEIN, aged thirteen months and two days.

RAMSEY—At 10 o'clock, Sunday morning, October 4, at her residence, No. 154 Second avenue, Mrs. MARY RAMSEY, wife of Jesse Ramsey, in the sixty-eighth year of her age.

BEVINS—On Saturday, October 3, at 7 o'clock A. M., MARGARET ELIZABETH, wife of Wm. B. Bevins, aged twenty-seven years and seven months.

WATSON—On Saturday, October 3d, 1874, at 12:20 P. M., ROBERT WATSON, Esq., in the seventy-third year of his age.

BRIGGS—On Sunday, October 4, 1874, at 3:30 A. M., MARY E. BRIGGS, aged thirty-two years, eleven months and twenty days.

WIGHTMAN—Monday morning, October 5th, ALBERT W. WIGHTMAN, in the twenty-fourth year of his age.

GEORGE—On Monday morning, October 5, 1874, Mrs. MARY GEORGE, widow of Alexander George, aged eighty years.

PUBLIC SALE

OF

Unclaimed Freight.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell for freight and charges, by Auction, at the respective Freight Stations and places named below, on

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 31st,

AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M.,

The following lots of Unclaimed Freight, unless sooner removed and freight and charges paid by consignees:

WEST PENNA. RAILROAD STATION, SHARPSBURG.

1 barrel, 1 keg, 1 wheel and frame, J. J. Bean; 1 box merchandise, Lou. Kerner; 1 coil rope, D. Craft; half bbl. brandy, John McManus; 1 box medicine, H. P. Sefton; 1 b'sl. flour, Mrs. J. Held; 5 chests tea, J. K. Smith.

WEST PENNA. FREIGHT STATION, ALLEGHENY CITY.

1 empty keg, Chas. Berger; 1 box veneering, Johnston, Watson & Co.; 1 trunk, James Carver; 2 bee hives, D. H. Luitner; 3 empty kegs, C. Robner; 3 sofa old chairs, F. Sachse; 1 bdl sand paper, W. R. Peters.

LIBERTY FREIGHT STATION.

2 kegs, 1 jug, Peter Gootel; 1 half bbl. ale, George Singer; 1 bbl varnish, D. McGurk; 1 borer, S. Parmiter; 15 pcs sewer pipe, John Walker; 1 box, G. W. McGeary; 1 bbl. rye flour, H. Huffman; 1 half box coffee, Loch & Goodrich; 1 keg nails, Thomas Scott; 1 bdl. trees, M. Gisal; 2 bdls paper, H. Steinberg; 1 box merchandise, Mrs. C. Barth.

AT WAREHOUSE OF W. J. MEEK, 73 WATER STREET, PITTSBURGH.

1 box merchandise, S. Bensman; 3 boxes clocks, D. P. Hogle; 3 empty kegs, Marshall Bros. & Co.; 1 chair, Mrs. M. Brady; 3 w springs, Retter, Sutton & Co.; 3 springs and 4 axles, S. J. Hoffman; 18 empty boxes, Ganes & M.; 1 box merchandise, P. Winsel; 1 bbl. and 1 box merchandise, B. F. Brown; 12 pieces grate tile, J. E. Weaver; 11 packages household goods, Mrs. D. Robinson; 1 box p matter, T. H. Murray; 3 chill rolls, J. L. Lewis; 1 box Straub & Co.; 1 lot furniture, J. S. McDonald; 3 grates, [illegible]; 1 box merchandise, A. G. McGrew; 1 empty oil barrel, S. T. McGrath & Co.; 1 box circulars, W. A. Ahl; 2 barrels flour, N. Lubold; 2 kegs wine, L. Koestler; 1 box merchandise, J. Biddle; 3 bundle bags, Freeport Chemical Works; 1 box merchandise, M. L. Huey; 1 box merchandise, Slenger & Brother; 3 pieces castings, J. Young & Co.; 1 box p m, J. Wilson; 1 box merchandise, Nesbit; 2 barrow wheels, L. J. Richards & Bro.; 1 box p m, B. F. Wickersham; 1 pump, Faber & Van Doren; 1 empty keg, A. Ambrose & Son; 1 box sundries, Kiser & Clark; 1 bag nuts, J. T. Warren; 1 box s cards, H. E. Camp; 3 bundles p cans, 28 cans p keg, L. Henrich; 1 box shoes, P. Moyer; 1 box m, Phillips Manufacturing Co.; 1 keg soda ash, J. Black; 2 boxes merchandise, S. Gilland; 1 box merchandise, Lardwer & Densbop; 1 box merchandise, A. Neil; 1 keg syrup, [illegible]; Jacob Lear; 1 box hardware, Hamas & West; 2 bags hair, F. George; 1 box iron nuts, W. H. Cluley; 1 case grease, G. W. Ochs; 1 box merchandise, F. D. Palmer; 1 trunk, W. King; 1 bag seed, J. S. Patterson; 2 draw bars, Berry, Courtney & Co.; 3 boxes stove polish, W. T. Bostwick; 1 chest tea, T. C. Jenkins & Bro.; 1 bale chairs, J. F. Greesang & Co.; 1 barrel, D. W. C. Bidwell & Co.; 1 stove, Glasgow Iron Company; 1 box, Paul Fay; 1 box p m, Laudwier & Dewsnap; 1 box crackers, G. Westinghouse; 1 barrel whisky, G. Kittner; 1 box shoes, Black Bear Hotel; 1 cask Bedford water, M. Gruber; 1 bundle wheels, Eccles Wilson; 1 box signs, Lucas Zimmer; 1 bundle hardware, Ripley & Co.; 1 half barrel oil, J. Stephenson; 2 boxes shoes, Mason, Wade & Co.; 1 box tea, Gallagher & Bates; 3 h. f bbls liquor, 2 bxs. liquor, A. Hunecke; 3 baskets liquor, J. S. Hall; 1 bedstead and rails, J. Sullivan; 3 crates, R. Cunningham & Co.; 3 boxes hardware, S. & M.; 1 boiler merchandise, W. T. Bowers; 1 box merchandise, B. S. Thalheimer; 1 box, Thomas H. Hall; 1 plow point, J. Rodgers; 1 box merchandise, B. Lawrence; 2 barrels liquor, H. Willson; 1 box tea, W. Allan; 1 package table, J. F. Bailey; 1 barrel flour sulphur, 1 barrel brimstone, G. Keyser; 1 barrel y ochre, Berger & Myers; 8 empty boxes, Strung Wentzell; 3 box merchandise, T. Ramsden; 2 cases sardines, G. E. Smith & Co.; 1 box varnish, McCallum, C. & Co.; 1 box merchandise, E. Robertson; 3 boxes merchandise, F. A. Dilworth; 1 box catsup, P. H. Folum; 1 box tacks, S. Stevens; 1 box p m, W. McCreedy; 1 bundle merchandise, Frey Barbour; 2 boxes nuts (in one), D. W. Cochran; 1 flint stone, Silas Maddock; 1 cask Bedford water, J. B. Murray; 1 box, C. F. Bearer; 1 slab slate (boxed), J. Hartman; 1 box merchandise, T. Wirk; 1 hogshead glass, Riddle & Hartze; 1 box merchandise, Laughne, Wagner & Co.; 1 box merchandise, M. Sheppard; 3 boxes, Gill & Bro.; 1 box merchandise, J. Shallenberger; 1 barrel liquor, J. Toorney; 1 barrel liquor, J. Rutleger; 1 piece casting, A. J. Hanz; 1 bag heads and staves, A. McClure; 1 box merchandise, J. P. B. Hart; 1 box castings, J. Daughtry; 2 packages, 3 boxes, 2 bbls fish, 1 barrel fish, H. Crawford; 1 box merchandise, M. M. Tilton; 3 bundles wrapping paper, S. Collins; 2 boxes w soda, Thos. Scott; 1 barrel liquor, W. J. M. Gain; 1 barrel currants, W. Kennedy; 2 boxes, S. A. Wainwright; 1 barrel liquor, Dalzell & Townsend; 2 barrels liquor, Seibright & Gibson; 3 boxes fruit, Rev. A. M. Laughlin; 1 box oil cloth, C. Miller; 1 box merchandise, W. M. Gormley; 7 bxs. glass, Fahnestock, F. & Co.; 1 barrel liquor, [illegible]; 2 machines, E. Gillman; 1 box mdse., D. Halvring; 1 bbl. bottles, J. McGraw; 1 barrel h. ware, A. J. Nellis; 1 empty chest, A. Maxwell; 1 washing machine, A. M. Smith; 2 empty ale barrels, [illegible]; 1 empty ale barrel, Van Amburgh's Circus; 2 empty ale barrels, Z. Walwright; 1 empty ale barrel, E. Kinney; 2 empty kegs, J. Miskinen; 1 empty keg, J. W. Johnston; 1 empty oil barrel, F. Mason; 1 empty oil barrel, [illegible]; 2 empty do. barrels, G. Seidle; 1 barrel hf. each, J. Gangwisch.

JOHN REILLY,
Superintendent Transportation.

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1874.

WANTED—A COPY OF THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL OF AUGUST 22d, 1874, to complete our Files.

THE Scandinavian citizens of Pennsylvania are, as usual, exhibiting marked and earnest enthusiasm in support of the Republican party, which experience has fully taught them is the only party deserving the favor and confidence of those who seek asylums and homes upon our shores.

ONE of the most significant signs of a revival of business activity is the increasing confidence in the value of railroad property. The earnings of the roads have not been large in any part of the country this fall, but the Chicago *Inter-Ocean* states that business is now increasing so rapidly on all the Western roads, that although the September earnings of this year did not show the usual increase over those of July and August, it is probable that there will be a large increase for the present month.

IT WILL not do for the Republicans of Pennsylvania to rest themselves upon the fact, strong as that is, that their principles are sound and their candidates superior men. To command satisfactory results there must be organization and work; and, certainly, the unstinted abuse which Democracy is pouring out upon the Republican party and its candidates, ought to be stimulus enough to inspire every man to do his whole duty. There is nothing to fear from the Democratic party: the chief danger lies among themselves.

THE total imports of foreign dry goods at the port of New York during September, amounted in value to $12,442,291, against $14,186,367 for the corresponding month of last year, or a decline of a million and a half, and more than two millions below the aggregate for September, 1872. The value of these importations for the past nine months, amounts to $89,492,332, against $98,897,873 last year, and $118,140,646 in 1872. The economic suggestions of these statistics speak encouragingly for the future. Luxury and extravagance are being clipped of their wings.

THE English Board of Trade returns for August show a decrease in exports of £2,153,578, and an increase of £2,638,780 in imports, the export decline being most marked in those manufactures in which the manufacturing industry of the United States is specially engaged. For the eight months ending with August 31, there was a decrease in exports of £11,924,262, or nearly sixty millions of dollars, and an increase of over thirty millions in imports. The decline in the value of iron exports during that period amounted to about eighteen per cent.

WE ARE glad to notice that the Commissioner of Pensions is doing everything in his power to protect the rights and interests of pensioners against the wrongs of dishonest claim agents, and that he will stricly enforce the laws as the only effectual remedy for the evil and as the best means of preserving the honor of the profession in the interests of those who pursue an honorable practice. A number of agents in different parts of the country, convicted, through his efforts, of demanding and receiving illegal and excessive fees, have recently been sentenced to fine and imprisonment.

THE next annual meeting of the Pennsylvania Tanners' Association will be held at Harrisburg on the 10th of November next. The last meeting was largely attended by tanners from all sections of the country, and its proceedings attracted general attention both here and in Europe. The questions then discussed were of great interest to all in the business, and, as the aim is to make this the nucleus of a National Association, tanners from all sections of the country are invited to be present, and to furnish such facts and ideas as they can for the advancement of the interests of the trade.

THE Louisville *Ledger* publishes a carefully prepared review of the trade and commerce of that city for the year ending August 31, which shows that there are now in successful operation in Louisville more than 500 manufacturing establishments, representing an investment of $20,000,000, producing wares annually estimated at $56,000,000, employing constantly 10,000 persons, and paying out annually for labor about $8,000,000. The Falls city seems to have detected the secret of municipal welfare. The growth of nearly all our cities is due to the number and variety of their industries, and we hope to see Louisville become a yet far greater center of manufactures than she now is.

THE fire insurance companies under the control of the National Board of Underwriters, suspended business in Chicago on the first day of the month, as threatened. It is, however, generally considered that a compromise will be effected before long. Some shrewd people are of opinion that the withdrawal is only a maneuver to push on municipal reforms, and discipline public sentiment in that city down to a point of sensible action—and, indeed, it looks upon the face of it as though the large property interests of Chicago cannot possibly afford to ignore the reasonable claims of the best companies in this country. Certainly there is on both sides every inducement for conciliation.

A FEW days ago probably few people in Britain or the United States entertained any doubt about the debts of the Prince of Wales. Though the statement, whether true or false, concerned nobody in this country, everybody who reads the newspapers was forced to know it, and it was repeated again and again in such a variety of forms that it was hardly possible to question its truth. A leading New York newspaper has had at least two, and perhaps more than two long London letters entirely devoted to the subject, and each of most of the other metropolitan papers has contained one letter in which this theme was discussed in all its length and breadth. And yet, it seems, the Prince is not much in debt after all, the statement on the subject having been authoritatively shown to be a mere lie. The falsehood and futility of much of the newspaper writing of the time have not often been more effectually illustrated.

WHEN young HORNE TOOKE entered Westminster school as a pupil, though a very little fellow, he was old enough to know that, as the son of a poulterer, he would not be very favorably regarded by his schoolmates. When, therefore, as all newcomers at the school, he was approached with the momentous question, "What is your father?" the youthful philologer coolly responded that he was "a Turkey merchant." In those days to be a Turkey merchant was commonly to be a rather important personage on 'Change. The title was highly suggestive, especially to youthful imaginations, hinting vague ideas of the gorgeous East, corpulent money bags, and the merchant princes of Tyre. Subsequently even the least well informed learned to think of the pagoda tree as a product of climes lying farther east than Turkey, as indigenous to the dominion of the Great Mogul, and in recent times Turkey has in other respects become a quite prosaical part of the world. All have been for some time familiar with the character and prospects of the "sick man," and it is only by recalling youthful memories of the Arabian Nights and Byron's poetry, aided by a trifle of geography, that they are able in imagination to lift the land of the Sultan above the plane of dry, hard, everyday fact. Nobody nowadays will be startled, though some may be surprised, to learn that the ruler of Turkey or his ministers are anxious to draw closer the bonds between that country and the United States, and that in order to effect the object they are willing to make concessions, the mere mention of which would have shocked the Faithful a few years ago.

Heretofore no foreigner, unless in very rare cases of special favor, has been permitted to own land in Turkey. The Turkish law was rigorous in the exclusion. But by a recent treaty concluded between the Sultan and the President, Americans are not only allowed to acquire land, but in respect to taxation, sale and transmission by will, land owned by Americans is placed under the same conditions as land owned by Turkish subjects. It seems, also, that Turkish subjects falling under the frown of Turkish magistrates, in other words, Turkish criminals, some time ago learned to look to the United States as an excellent place of refuge, wherein to enjoy quietly the fruits of illegal enterprise, or at least to escape punishment. American rascals also occasionally may have used Turkey as a retreat when compelled to emigrate for safety. But in future neither country will be an entirely secure refuge for the criminals of the other, as their extradition by each power respectively has been provided for in an appropriate treaty. The most important result, however, of the recent negotiations between the United States and this Moslem power, is the adoption of a treaty substantially identical with treaties some years ago concluded between this country and each of several Christian States with reference to naturalization. In future, Turks can become Americans and Americans can become Turks (in the geographical sense of the word) with all desirable facility.

"A CALL FOR BRAINS."

As showing the character of the arguments used, and the spirit proposed to be infused into the canvass this fall by the Democratic press, an article in the Harrisburg *Patriot* of the 21st September, under the above caption, is suggestive.

Like Mrs. Malaprop, they seem to be given over to such indiscretion of statement as to render themselves liable to realize that "comparisons are odorous." Their criticisms of the report of the Bureau of Statistics show that they have either not read it, or dare not quote it; and their judgment of Mr. BIGHAM's incapacity would seem to invite a comparison as between him and themselves, the mere suggestion of which would raise a shout of laughter among those who know them all.

But that with which we more especially propose to deal, is the "competitive comparison" they invite, between Col. BEATH, the Republican, and General "BUCK" MCCANDLESS, the Democratic candidates for the office of "Secretary of Internal Affairs." This invitation is suggestive of certain phenomena reminiscent, that just at this time may be interesting.

If in the making of this "competitive comparison" between these two candidates the gallant Democratic General suffers, it will certainly be the fault of his friends, and not of BEATH's, who are thus forced into this personal inquiry.

The *Patriot* says that, "conceding all his friends claim for BEATH, his ability, and the proper performance of the duties of his office are miles apart," and regrets that those friends should have submitted him to a "competitive comparison" with a man like "BUCK" MCCANDLESS, "whose high character, distinction as a lawyer, and peculiar business experience, which has given him unusual insight into the relations of capital and labor, eminently fit him for the office," &c.

Let us see the result of such "competitive examination." They both started in life as mechanics, BEATH having learned his trade with the MERRICKS—MCCANDLESS with the NORRISES, both of Philadelphia. BEATH, during the time he was engaged at his trade, was comparatively unknown, but noted among his acquaintances for his studious habits, quietly bending all his energies to his work and his books, with a view to becoming a first class intelligent workman. MCCANDLESS, on the contrary, while yet his chin was downy, was known in a narrow circle (that he endeavored to make wider) as a ward politician of the Democratic persuasion. The war broke out while they were still young men, and both went into the army, BEATH as a private, MCCANDLESS as Lieutenant Colonel. They were both brave men, which can hardly be called a distinction, inasmuch as there were hundreds of thousands in the army just as brave. And this, so far as we know, is the only analogy to be found in their careers. For, MCCANDLESS, carrying with him into the army his peculiar views on the relations of capital and labor, was so disgusted with the Presidents emancipation proclamation that he joined the malcontents, and retired from the service at the end of the term of enlistment of his regiment of which he had become Colonel thorough the resignation of his chief. This was just at the time that GRANT, having assumed chief command of the army, was crowding LEE through the wilderness; while the latter, rendered desperate by GRANT's pertinacity had sent part of his force to make a diversion in our rear, in which raid they burned Chambersburg and pushed their threatening movement close to Washington, compelling the withdrawal of the sixth corps from the front to protect the capital. The President, always anxious to recognise merit in the Democratic portion of the army, offered Col. MCCANDLESS service with the rank of Brigadier General. But the gallant Colonel was one of those who had become convinced by the success of the Democracy in securing the Legislature, and putting "Fishing Creek" BUCKALEW in the United States Senate; that the spirit of the North was about broken, and the war for the Union must be a failure. He, therefore, with his ambition looking to Senatorial honors, and to participation in the negotiations for peace that were to bring about a Democratic settlement of the controversy; while Chambersburg was burning, and his late companions in arms were, with unprecedented heroism, forcing LEE toward Richmond, with a rebel corps, and seditious, and intrigueing Democratic leaders hanging upon their rear, in response to the President's offer of promotion, wrote that famous insulting letter, in which he declared "the post of honor to be the private station," and patriotically rushed into distilling vinegar, and electioneering for a position in the State Senate. Of his success as a distiller of vinegar we have no data upon which to base a statement, nor is it pertinent to the issue; it is only mentioned here as being the only known pursuit in which he has been engaged, in which, if at all, he must have acquired that large business experience, which according to the *Patriot* so eminently fits him for the station he aspires to. The one fact that brings this business prominently forward as a reminiscence, is that his distillery, or its stock, was seized by the revenue officers (according to the papers of the day) for mistaking the character of its production (some chemical phenomena perhaps) and turning out whisky instead of vinegar. It is true that some days or weeks after the above announcement, the same papers stated the seizure had been a mistake; the manufacture of what the officers ignorantly called whisky, being necessary to the production of vinegar. While it does not appear that the Colonel was immensely successful in the vinegar business, it must be noted that his time was not lost, if it gave him the profound business knowledge, legal distinction, and breadth of statesmanship claimed for him by the *Patriot*. Of this, however, we are compelled by later facts, to doubt. Inasmuch as, having been elected to the State Senate, the only capacity in the way of statesmanship he exhibited, was developed in a propensity to superserviceable labors in behalf of the various schemes for throwing the whole busines of the State into the hands of Monopolies. As witness his steady support of the interest engaged in smothering to death the Connellsville Railroad, and, in fact, every scheme of a kindred character that was proposed during his term, as a reference to the record demonstrates. Indeed, during his Senatorial service he was unknown as a legislator, except in connection with schemes of this kind.

After this, this gallant officer and brilliant statesman does not appear to have been a success. The people could not see his statesmanship in the same light as he himself and the *Patriot*, and he was left at home to attend to the vinegar distillery or something else, after one term. He was nominated afterwards by his party for a State office, and, to use a vulgarism, "beaten out of his boots." His high character may be further illustrated by mention of the fact that, while writing this, we learn from some of his political friends that they suspect him, or know him, to have made a bargain with the *Philadelphia ring* of which *they* say he is an *attache*, by which he is to trade off LATTA and TEMPLE for votes for himself.

Now, while General MCCANDLESS was making this record for himself, what was BEATH doing? Not, certainly, attempting to dictate to the Government how the war should be carried on; but with his regiment in front of the enemy performing a soldiers' duty. It was but a few weeks after MCCANDLESS had written his now famous letter, which was a part of the means by which GRANT was to be forced to take his hand from LEE's throat, that BEATH received his third wound, and one that made him a cripple for life. After serving faithfully and working his way by sheer desert from private to Lieutenant Colonel, when mustered out at the end of the war, poor and physically helpless, no one ever heard him whine over his sufferings, but he at once sought employment suited to his condition, beginning again the battle of life, and facing its difficulties with the same courage that had distinguished him in the field. He sought and found employment as accountant for one of the largest mining firms in Schuylkill county, where he became so well known for integrity and ability that upon the organization of the Anthracite Board of Trade he was elected their Secretary, and was re-elected from year to year, serving in both positions to the complete satisfaction of his employers in both, until he was inducted into his present office by the suffrages of the people of the State. In his situation as accountant, being paymaster of four or five hundred hands, and as Secretary of the Board of Trade during the whole of what are known as the labor troubles in Schuylkill county, for six or seven years, he had peculiar opportunities to become practically conversant with the questions growing out of the relations of labor and capital, as now pending; and his experience has placed him by intelligent conviction in line with the best thinkers of the day. Now, when we add what can be said, truly said of so few, that no man who knew him has ever called in question his integrity, personal or official, or his ability to fill with credit any position to which he has or may be called, we think "BUCK" MCCANDLESS may well realize that sometimes "comparisons are odorous." And the *Patriot* still its pretentious "call for brains."

THOUGH little is published on the subject at present, the death of PIUS IX., which in the nature of things cannot be remote, is looked forward to in many countries with lively feelings of interest and even of anxiety. In Italy, and especially in Germany, the event is anticipated as destined to have important effects upon the relations of the Papacy and civil government. If an "interviewer" tells the truth, Dr. DOELLINGER has lately expressed his views on the subject with great freedom and clearness. In answer to the question what he thought would be the end of the present discord between the State and the Catholic Church in Germany, the Doctor said that the result was a question of perseverance or holding on. He supposed, however, that in any case a considable change in the actual condition of matters must be a consequence of the death of his Holiness. The extraordinary devotion with which the present Pontiff is looked up to, the admiration of his person, the belief that he is the chosen instrument of GOD, all this sentiment will necessarily vanish at his death. It pertains to PIUS IX. and cannot be transferred to his successor. Having reigned longer than any other Pope in history, he is looked upon as a wonderful being, peculiarly distinguised by Providence. He is thought by multitudes to be especially inspired and to hold immediate intercourse with St. PETER. All this gives him extraordinary influence and invests his position with extraordinary strength. Even as to the temporal power which he claims, no one can with truth or justice call him a pretender in the usual sense of the word, as during many years he was actual ruler of the States of the Church, recognized by the cabinets of the world as a real sovereign. If he said to the King of Italy, "You have taken violent possession of my dominions," he could not fairly be contradicted, and the fact no doubt somewhat embarrasses the Italian Government in its dealings with the Pontiff. But his follower in the Papal chair will posses none of these advantages. He will find the Italian Government completely established in possession of the temporal realm once held by his predecessor, and when claiming its restoration he can be repelled as a pretender, a man asserting an authority already vested in another. Thus the next Pope will be much weaker than the present one, and he may, therefore, be willing to take some decided step in the direction of reconciliation both with Italy and with Germany and its Emperor. Certainly no step of the kind will ever be taken by PIUS IX. On the contrary, as a matter of duty, he does what he can to widen the breach and embitter relations betwen the Church and the German Government. While the church laws of Austria are essentially the same as the church laws of Prussia, Rome does not deal with both countries in the same way. The Prussian Bishops received orders to resist the objectionable laws to the uttermost, whereas the Papal nuncio at Vienna received orders to persuade the Austrain Bishops to abstain from all opposition and to accommodate themselves to the objectionable laws as well as they could. The policy of Rome, said Dr. DOELLINGER, is to have only one enemy on hand at one time.

NOTWITHSTANDING the fact that the Democracy of our State are partially demoralized, and will hardly be likely to march in solid phalanx to the ballot-box, still it is certain that there will be comparatively a full vote, requiring a complete representation of the Republicans to win the victory which is theirs by right. To see that this is done is the prime duty of the hour.

THE tenor of our leading exchanges is to the effect that business prospects begin to look brighter in nearly every respect, and in almost all quarters of the country. We may possibly have some further lingering lessons of the panic, but they are circumscribed in their effects, and no longer jeopardize the tone of the recovered markets.

A Strong Case Strongly Presented.

Speaker Blaine, in a recent speech at Bangor, placed the outrages in the South in a strong light, and showed the inconsistency and absurdity of that sort of statesmanship which would protect our citizens abroad, but deny them the same defense from domestic violence:

"And here, fellow-citizens, I beg to point out to you an anomaly in the administration of justice and of law. If the sixteen colored men to whom I have referred as being mobbed in Tennessee, and a part of them brutally murdered, had been on the soil of England, and this fiendish outrage had been perpetrated on them, our Government would have called England to account for it, and to avoid war England would have been compelled, so far as possible, to right the wrong. She would have been compelled to punish the guilty malefactors, to pay damages to the wounded and to the families of the slain for the injuries inflicted. And, on the other hand, had these sixteen colored men been subjects of Great Britain, doing lawful business in Tennessee, and this grievous outrage had been committed, our Government would have been promptly called to account by England, and we, in turn, to avoid possibly a bloody war, would have been compelled to do the same justice which, in the reversed position, I have already said we would have exacted from England.

"But these sixteen colored men being simply American citizens, peacefully pursuing their avocations on American soil, have no right according to the Democratic dogma of local government to call upon the United States for protection. The position, then, to which the Democratic doctrine reduces us is simply this: That if an American citizen is the victim of an outrage on foreign soil, our Government will vindicate and avenge him: or if the subject of a foreign government has an outrage inflicted upon him on our soil, our Government, by its international obligations, must go all lengths to redress the grievance, but an American citizen, on American soil, must not expect the General Government to intervene and protect him, no matter how terrible the outrage to which he may be subjected.

"For myself I do not so read the duty and power of Congress under the Fourteenth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States—the very purpose and intent of which was to extend to every citizen, however humble and poor he may be, the amplest and fullest protection and vindication against any wrong to his person, that the local government may be unwilling or incompetent to redress. Let us not abate one jot or tittle of the protection we extend to our own citizens when on foreign soil, but let it be understood as the fundamental principle of the Republican party, that the safest place for an American citizen is under the folds of his own flag, on his own soil—and that there, high and low, rich and poor, black and white, shall alike have absolute and impartial protection. Until that is settled definitely, affirmatively and irreversibly, no other political issue can possibly be so vital and important to the United States."

THROUGH the efforts of Robert C. Winthrop, now in Europe, the Massachusetts Historical Society will come into possession of an exact copy of a painting of George Washington, which has unusual historic interest. The original was intended for the Stadtholder in 1780, and was captured with Laurens by Captain Keppel, of the British navy. Laurens had been appointed Minister Plenipotentiary to the Hague in 1779, and was on his way to Holland when the capture was made. He was sent to the tower, where he remained for more than a year. The portrait was claimed by the captor as a personal prize, and presented by him to his uncle, Admiral Lord Keppel. It then became one of the treasures of Quidenham Park, the seat of the Earl of Albermarle, present head of the Keppel family in Norfolk. The name of the artist is unknown, which is not a matter of moment, since the portrait is not an exhibition of the highest order of merit. Mr. Winthrop had Albemarle's cordial permission to see the painting, and, subsequently, his authority to make a copy of it. A photograph was taken and magnified to the dimensions of the original. The copy was then finished by a skilled artist, in oils and colors, in the immediate presence of the original, so as to leave no room for the slightest discrepancy between them. Both Mr. Winthrop and Earl Albemarle, who has taken warm interest in the progress of the work, certify that it is a perfect *facsimile* of the portrait just as it was painted for the Stadtholder and captured by Keppel, nearly a century ago. Even the frame is to be reproduced in kind. The whole is a gift to the society from Mr. Duncan, late of Rhode Island, now resident in London.

SUMMER'S DONE.

Along the wayside and up the hills
The golden rod flames in the sun;
The blue-eyed gentian nods good-bye
To the sad little brooks that run.

In yellowing woods the chestnut drops,
The squirrel gets galore,
Though bright-eyed lads and little maids
Rob him of half his store.

The maple in the swamp begins
To flaunt in gold and red,
And in the elm the fire-bird's nest
Swings empty overhead.

The barberry hangs her jewels out,
And guards them with a thorn;
The merry farmer boys cut down
The poor, old dried up corn.

The swallows and the bobolinks
Are gone this many a day,
But in the morning still you hear
The scolding, swaggering jay.

A wonderful glory fills the air,
And big and bright is the sun;
A loving hand for the whole brown earth
A garment of beauty has spun.

STATE NEWS.

The receipts of the Meadville fair were $1,700.

The apple crop of Warren county is too big to be profitable.

Lancaster's tobacco crop will not reach 8,000 cases this year.

The blast furnace at Erie is again in blast, after many months of idleness.

Tho preceeds of the Northwestern Pennsylvania Fair, at Erie, were over $9,000.

Eels are being caught in great numbers in the rivers in the eastern part of the State.

A Bible over three hundred and sixty-eight years old was on exhibition at the Sunbury fair.

Hay is $16 per ton in Erie, and the city has been paying $25 per ton for straw for horse bedding.

A new Odd Fellows Hall was dedicated at Perkiomenville, Montgomery county, on the 3d inst.

The Odd Fellows of Albion, Erie county, are erecting a new hall, to be 24x50 feet and two stories high.

The Pine Station Methodist church, Lycoming county, will be dedicated about the first of November.

The Meadville Unitarian Church will receive some new additions and repairs during the next few weeks.

The Sheriff of Northumberland county is opposed to fish dams in the river, and has ordered their removal.

Frank Donecker, aged eighteen, fell dead in Lancaster on the night of the 1st inst. Heart disease was the cause.

Nine persons have died in Chester county, within less than a month past, aged from eighty-two to ninety-one years.

An aged gentleman named Johnson, while entering the gate of the cemetery at Bedford, one day last week, fell dead.

At the services held in Girard by Bishop Peck, nearly $11,000 was raised toward paying off the debt of the Methodist Church.

The amount of coal annually raised in the vicinity of Mauch Chunk has grown from 360 tons in 1820 to 5,000,000 tons in 1873.

An effort is being made in West Chester to raise funds for the erection of a monument to the late Rev. John P. Prendergast.

The stone work of the new jail at Warren is nearly completed, and it is thought the structure will be completed by December.

Hazleton has just dedicated a new and elegant Methodist church. Over $11,000 were subscribed after the dedication ceremonies.

Mrs. Sarah Landis, aged seventy-six, was found dead in her bed in Lancaster on Saturday morning, 3d inst. Apoplexy was the cause.

The Lehigh county fair, held at Allentown last week, was a great success. Over 20,000 people were in attendance last Thursday.

A new weekly paper called the *American Tribune* is to appear in Reading, devoted to the interests of the Patriotic Sons of America.

The Lebanon *News* says the first snow of the season fell on the mountain along the northern border of Lebanon county on Wednesday.

The Clinton *Democrat* says a meeting will be held at Lock Haven, October 15, to organize the Keating and Karthaus Railroad Company.

The survivors of the Forty-seventh Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers will hold their second annual reunion at Allentown, Thursday, October 22d.

A large dog entered a house in West Chester and ran into a cupboard, where he destroyed nearly fifty dollars worth of dishes before he was shot.

George Henley, of Rodman's Station, Blair county, was caught between two cars at Altoona on Tuesday, and so badly injured that he died on Friday.

The wife of a respectable citizen of Williamsport has just eloped with a dissolute "variety man," the guilty pair taking with them $500 of the husband's cash.

Three young ladies walked from Williamsport to Lock Haven last week, a stretch of twenty-eight miles. It took two days, however, to accomplish the feat.

Harmon H. Weyman, aged nearly sixty years, is in jail in Reading on a charge of outraging the persons of two little girls, eight and nine years old, respectively.

Seyfert, McManus & Co.'s sheet mill, in Reading, which suspended last March on account of a strike of the puddlers, will shortly resume operations with non-union men.

It is estimated that the entire cost of the Northwestern Insane Asylum edifice at Warren, together with the outbuildings and other improvements, will be about $900,000.

A number of gentlemen of Lancaster city and county have resolved to form a local society for the protection of game, and for stocking the streams of that county with fish.

Henry Wolf, of North East, harvested this season twelve hundred and twenty-two bushels of wheat from forty acres, and one hundred and fifty bushels of oats from three acres.

Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Raymond, of Franklin, celebrated their golden wedding last week. The couple have had ten children, all of whom were present, as likewise the grandchildren.

John A. Hiestand, Esq., of the Lancaster *Examiner*, celebrated his fiftieth birthday on the 2d instant, on which occasion the employees made him a present of a very handsome cane.

Peaches were sold in Chambersburg last week at twenty cents a bushel, and some of the farmers were compelled to take wagon loads home, as there was no demand for the fruit.

Some Tremont hunters killed five turkeys in Pyne Valley, under the impression that they were wild. They were glad to compromise by forking over $10 to the owner of the birds.

The Cameron *Press* says that the rains last Monday and Tuesday furnished lumbermen in that section with a good log flood, which they took advantage of by getting their logs out.

Dennis Sharkey, who in company with several other men made the desperate attack upon the mine boss Green at Jermyn, last July, hrs been sentenced to six years and eight months in jail.

Trinity Memorial church, at Warren, has received another memorial window, the same being by Mr. S. Burgens, in memorium of his daughter. The church has now five memorial windows.

The *Ledger* says that two Philadelphia gentlemen visited Pottstown a few days ago endeavoring to procure a suitable place for the erection of a large manufactory of agricultural implements.

Frederick Yack, of Phœnixville, attempted to committ suicide on Tuesday evening by cutting his throat, breast and both wrists. He was removed to the Pennsylvania Hospital. He has a family.

A Reading lady churned up her favorite poodle, the other day, but on discovering the cause of the butter "coming" so quickly, emptied the contents of the churn into the swill tub. The poodle still lives.

The quantity of coal sent from the Schuylkill region for the last week was 106,035 tons by rail; by canal, 25,395. For the week, 131,430 tons, against 116,781 for the corresponding period last year, Increase, 14,649 tons.

The new gas works of the Reading Railroad Company at Reading went into operation last week. The gas is manufactured from benzine. The gasometer will hold 10,000 cubic feet. The cost of the works will be about $13,000.

One of the ringing rocks, three feet long and two feet wide, has been shipped from Montgomery county to Philadelphia for the Centennial Commission. The stone is said to give forth a sweet sound when struck with a hammer.

The Reading Railroad Company has again largely reduced its force of workmen, and there a re now a great number of unemployed men in and about Reading, who will find it difficult to support their families during the winter.

George Labar, who claims to be the oldest man in Pennsylvania, exhibited himself last week at the Easton fair. He says he is one hundred and twelve years old. Let him fetch out the old woman who saw him born, to attest his veracity.

The Meadville Sportsmen Club will hold a shooting tournament on Wednesday and Thursday next, the club match to be a gold and leather medal and the first prize in the class shooting, $100. Professionals are barred and 2,000 wild birds will serve for targets.

Another new building is to be erected for the use of the Normal School at Edinboro, the cost of which will be $11,000. This school has become one of the most popular in the state, as it is well shown by its roll of four hundred and fifty students during the present term.

The Pottstown *Ledger* says a bed of singular clay has been found on the premises of Samuel Laver, Fruitville, that bids fair to be valuable. For about eighteen inches in depth the clay is as black a tar, and very oily in its nature. Below this are strata of white clay (kaolin), which when dried is perfectly white.

Crossingville, Crawford county, has a boy who when only three years old learned the alphabet by hearing it said three times. He could remember from twelve to fifteen verses in the Testament by hearing it repeated from three to five times. He is now five years old, attends select school, and is in simple interest in arithmetic.

The directors of the Academy of Natural Sciences are erecting a building at Nineteenth and Race streets, Philadelphia, in which to bestow their magnificent collection of objects of natural history. In certain departments this collection is superior to that of any other in the world, and as a whole it is worthy the reputation of any society or country.

The city of Titusville, the *Courier* says, has $1,076,000 invested in oil refinery material; and has eleven refineries employing 292 men, with an iron tankage capacity of 294,700 barrels, and capable of turning out 8,375 barrels of refined oil daily. It also has oil barrel manufactories with a capacity of making 4,750 barrels per day, and when run to their capacity employing 682 men.

Twenty-eight car loads of iron were received at Roach's ship yard at Chester Thursday for the new ships of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. The keels of two of the vessels are laid, and the third will be laid this week. The first vessel is to be completed next May, the second in June and the third in July. The force engaged on the hulls and engines numbers more than 2,000 men.

The steel works of the Lackawanna Iron and Coal Company were commenced in June last. There will be four cupolas seven and a half feet in diameter, four feet in depth of tweers, and fifteen feet high to charging doors, each capable of smelting five tons in half an hour; also two six-ton ladles, and two reverberatory furnaces. The converters will be two in number, of five tons each, eight feet external diameter and fifteen feet high. Thirty heats of five tons each will be turned out in twenty-four hours.

The York *Telegram* says: It becomes our painful duty to-day to chronicle another of those painful accidents which, because they could have been avoided, are all the more painful. Yesterday, about three o'clock P. M., a son of Henry Hoover, residing near Hoover's Church, this county, was out pigeon shooting, and having, as he supposed, discharged both barrels of his gun into a flock of pigeons, returned home. There, in a playful manner, he aimed it at his sister, and unfortunately pulled the trigger of the barrel that was loaded, but which he thought was discharged. To his horror, he found that he had shot her in the leg right above the ankle, completely shattering the member and tearing the flesh in a frightful manner. Drs. Kain and Kerr removed from the wound over a dozen fragments of bone. The young lady is very seriously injured. Dr. Kain is attending her.

A Voice from the Tombs.

[From the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.]

We may as well argue ourselves unknown at once, by confessing that we do not know John Miller; and yet, like the strange gentleman whom Hood saw walking on the opposite side of the street, we feel, from his miraculously dignified address, that he must be somebody in particular. He who thus emerges from his native obscurity just before the day of election, and, in an address of frightful length, summons from the graves in which their treason laid them his Democratic cohorts, can be no ordinary mortal, if he be mortal at all—which we doubt. It is as if Gabriel had blown his trumpet, and caused churchyards to yawn and graves give up their dead.

That there was a race of Democrats once there can be but little doubt. History is full of their names and deeds. There were Jeff Davis and Toombs and Floyd and millions of followers, but they died their political deaths long ago, and were buried out of sight. The mummied Pharoah's are not more dead than they, and it would be just as wise and pertinent for John Miller to stand at the doors of the Egyptian tombs, bidding their dead to rise and vote the Democratic ticket, as to issue a similar address in Pennsylvania to that lost race of men once known as Democrats. Why should John Miller thus disturb the dead? Why should he go round and about the graveyards vainly attempting to restore those to life for whom there can be no resurrection?

Joe Miller everybody knows. He printed a volume of jests, which bore his name, years upon years ago. If it were not that he had been dead nigh on to a hundred years or more, we might suppose that John Miller, author of the "Address of the State Democratic Committee," was his brother, and that gigantic jokes were characteristic family traits. John Miller pretends to have not only a name, but a local habitation as well, and carries the joke so far as to ask that the defunct Democrats may, from their Plutonian retirement, correspond with him at No. 1,014 Walnut street. There is, we are satisfied, a house on Walnut street bearing that number, and, if we are not mistaken, it was there that those lively ghosts, Temple and McMullen, held their orgies. But the place has a weird, charnel-house look about it, and little children and dogs avoid passing it. It is commonly reported to be haunted, and after sundown on each election day, and on through the night, it is said that there are wailings and gnashing of teeth heard therein, as of spirits of departed Democrats in pain.

Naturally from such a ghostly edifice should this address to the dead men issue. It aims to be a terrible arraignment of the Republican party, and it does contain some counts which are not altogether devoid of truth. These are few, however, and as they deal principally with the rule of Southern carpet-bag governments, we are not disposed to ignore them. It is the truth that hurts; but the Republican party, while it cannot hold itself entirely guiltless of the wrongs that the South has been forced to endure since the close of the war, cannot be charged absolutely with them, for in every party there shall be found some bad men to use the cloak of the priest with which to hide the devil's cloven foot. It is not true, as the address declares, that the Republican party, *as a party*, is responsible for the bad government existing in certain States of the South. Its worst fault is that it did not use the extremity of its powers to defeat the evil men who stole its livery in which to commit their infamies.

As to charging the administration of President Grant, or as to charging the Republican party, with the present distressful times in trade, that is one of those specious lies which refute themselves. When the hard times of 1857 began—and they were times infinitely harder than these—James Buchanan was President and the Democratic party had held the keys of the Treasury and the reigns of government time out of mind. Then the total debt of the country was less than a hundred millions of dollars, gold and silver were the only national currency, and yet the panic of 1857 was, when compared with the panic of 1873, as a howling, devastating northeaster to a zephyr. The ruin of the former year was as general as the air; it spared no class of men, but engulfed all in one common ruin. It is true that, even at that early day, Floyd, one of Mr. Buchanan's chief official supporters, had been using his office to rob the Treasury, but that did not make the panic. The common ruin of the country was the natural sequence of uninterrupted Democratic rule. It was without reason or excuse.

Not so the panic of 1873. The policy of the present Republican administration had nothing to do with it. The Democrats South, aided and abetted by the Democrats North, had forced the Republicans into a bloody, costly, fratricidal war for the defense of its own life. There was for the Republican party, on its accession to power in 1861, to decide, then and there, whether or not republican institutions—that is to say, a government of the people, by the people, and for the people—were to be acknowledged a failure, and whether it should or should not let the Union drop to pieces and the Republic go to wreck. It is to the infinite and eternal honor of the Republican party that it accepted the issue of war, and, by so doing, saved the Republic. It did it at an enormous cost, and the loss that the Democratic rebellion entailed upon the country was and is the cause of the present financial troubles of the country.

Wholly and solely the panic of 1873 was the result of the waste and destruction and expense of the rebellion which the Democratic party conceived, carried on and upheld as right, and still upholds as right. Had the Democratic party not forced the war of secession upon the country, there would now be no greenbacks, no debt and no internal taxes. The national prosperity would have been uninterrupted, our growth undisturbed, and the thousands of millions spent in saving the integrity of the Republic would now be in the pockets of our capitalists and working men.

Only such a ghost as John Miller, Chairman of the State Democratic Committee, could for one moment suppose that the inteligent workingmen of Pennsylvania do not understand the causes of the present hard times, from which, under our wholesome Republican administration, the country is so rapidly recovering; and we cannot readily imagine even a mummy seriously believing that there is the remotest chance of the Democratic party being permitted to come from its treasonable grave and be clothed with the power to work more harm, to conceive a new rebellion of secession, and to flood the land with precious blood and drain dry the Treasury. No, the Democratic party has had its rule of ruin, has forfeited forever the high trust reposed in it, and though from the toombs it issues its fretful, peevish cry against the patriotic party which consigned it to its last resting place, there is no hope of resurrection for it whatever. It has no soul to be saved, and even on the last great day of political judgment it need not trouble itself to rise. It is a thing of the past, and though it turn uneasily in its grave, it is still dead.

The posthumous address of John Miller is too ghostly reading for publication in our columns, or we would cheerfully give it space. But we really have no room for dead men's tales.

NEW YORK FASHION LETTER.

Fashionable Fabrics for Unfashionable People.

Composite Costumes.

Jackets that are Cuirass and Jackets that are not Cuirass.

THE "CARDINAL" HAT, &c.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

NEW YORK, September 30, 1874.

All the great fall openings have taken place, and I am suffering the consequences of the laziness which cut short my last letter in an embarrassment of riches from which to take the material of the present one, an embarrassment occasioned not only by the quantity of material, but its quality, for though there is plenty of it yet, fashion is becoming so mixed and composite in its character as to show few salient points or claims to distinction from supreme elegance of form or originality of style. Dresses are composite, colors and trimmings mixed, and of the latter so great a profusion is used that form is almost wholly destroyed.

Imagine a dress composed of shirred puffings and knife-blade pleatings which cover skirt, sleeves and boddice, and are used to form the ornamental bows. Add to these basques with pockets, side-sashes laid over like revers and used to hold the lengthwise puffing of the back in position, and cuffs and pleated collar, and flounces round the bottom of the skirt, and double pipings everywhere and it will not be surprising that it takes two experts all their time for two weeks to make such a dress.

But to begin at the beginning it is necessary to go back to

DRESS FABRICS,

a subject this season capable of unlimitable expansion. I have always had a *penchant* for woolen materials, for what are known as the "all wools," whether in serge, cashmere, merino or cloth. I believe I have an affection for them. I like their softness, their warmth, their clinging folds, their cleanness and their durability. But these all wools, coarse and fine, have been costly, and the coarse weae more costly than the fine, for a fictitious value was attached to them as fashionable fabrics. They were therefore put out of the reach of those who needed them most, that is the masses of women of limited means, or only indulged in as a variety, when in this climate, for fall and winter wear they should have been the rule.

"Never mind nonsense," remarks the over-poweringly wise and sensible head of a family of ten, "dress the children in good, plain clothes, and let it go at that."

"Certainly," remarks his meek better-half, "but good, plain clothes are more expensive than cheap, showy ones and the first cost seems enormous; for example, how much do you suppose this woolen rep or 'ottoman' cloth is per yard?"

"Well, I don't know anything about it" says the individual who is to pay the bills, "I suppose about twenty-five cents."

"Twenty-five cents" repeats the lady, with a shade of contempt in her tone, "it is a dollar and a half and I must pay from one to two dollars per yard for pure woolen materials even for school and house dresses."

Fifteen to twenty dollars for one school dress for a girl of twelve or fourteen, twenty-five dollars for a house dress for a grown woman and fifty for a woolen suit are items which, moderate as they seem where there is a large income, are far beyond the reach of the majority who have many mouths to feed and many bodies to clothe upon a small one.

But now I come to the point of all these preliminary remarks. We have an abundance of the best Scotch and English woolens this season at lower prices than were known even before the war. English homespun diagonal serge, rough camel's hair cloth, Scotch checks, worsted goods of all kinds, plain and damasked, all those fabrics in short heretofore deemed exclusive and to which a value has been attached not at all justified by the cost of their production.

INVISIBLE CHECKS, INVISIBLE STRIPES AND INVISIBLE COLORS.

A year and a half ago I advanced a theory to account for the adoption of neutral tints in dress, and predicted the combination of tints and shades, upon the growth of taste and skill, which would lead to an expression in dress corresponding to symphonies in music. This idea has been ever since, and is now, working itself out in various ways. The composite costumes, that is, costumes composed of two or three shades of one color of silk, the bonnet and other accessories of the toilet arranged to harmonize with the general plan, are the most highly distinguished of any that are designed or worn, and deserve to be, for they are works of art requiring patience, taste, skill and affording room for the exercise of real genius in design as well as courage in execution.

The pressure of the times upon the English manufacturers, their willingness to sell at a price barely sufficient to pay running expenses and the fact that the goods have been brought over in large quantities and put upon the market at much less than the usual profit, furnishes the explanation of this favorable aspect of affairs, though few will care to inquire how it is they find what once cost a dollar and a dollar and a half is reduced to fifty and seventy five cents, but will probably accept the fact and ask no questions.

It is matter for congratulation, however, and it is really to be hoped that thousands of women who have shivered all their lives in their cotton and wool delaines and alpacas, will embrace the opportunity and supply themselves and their children with one or more good warm all wool suits and dresses.

The symphonic idea has now been carried into fabrics. The leading styles in camel's hair cloths, Scotch tweed and homespuns consist of invisible checks and stripes or checks and stripes shaded in neutral browns and grays, with such careful art that the lines seem but a ghostly materialization upon the darkly blended surface. These are the fabrics which are used for polonaises, and the garment is enriched with an embroidery in wool and woolen fringe, containing all the shades combined in the material.

"Linousine" or "Oxford" stripe, as it is sometimes called, is a fashionable material for polonaises. It is a sort of large-meshed woolen toweling with a hair stripe in high colors crossing the invisible checked or mottled ground. Some of the colored stripes are made much wider than the technical "hair," but these are not generally approved. They are considered noisy and not good taste.

Matelasse cloth is the fashionable new material for black suits, black jackets and the like, and is always associated with velvet. It is a mixture of silk and wool in very small diamond, wheel and compass quilted patterns, and looks like vesting. Sometimes it is used to form the body part of a dress with velvet wholly or in part for sleeves, bands, reveres, cuffs, collars, pockets and the like; sometimes it is made to form plain, demi-trained skirt and sleeves with velvet sleeveless jacket, velvet apron, sash and cuffs.

COMBINATION DRESSES.

I have alluded to these, but they are worthy of more extended remark. They are known indisciminately as combination or composite and in their highest form consist of rich silk in two or three colors or two or three shades of one color, or possibly of two fabrics united and blended at every point of contact, so as to form one complete whole.

Instead of being arranged in two or three parts the skirt is covered with puffings and shinred and reversed or knife-blade pleatings. The tablier or front consists of a series of aprons, each one rounded and edged with pleatings and double piping, or it is arranged in a series of fan-shapes the points coming together in the center under elaborate bows or other ornaments and the spaces revealing the lighter shade or contracting color beneath.

Basques with pockets, side sashes or trimmings in which the different shades, colors or materials are blended, are added to this elaboration of workmanship which is repeated upon body and sleeves until the dress is a mass of fine gatherings, puffs, pleatings and flouncings. The labor upon it is immense. The fabric, no matter how costly, is cut up into shreds and the result is absolute destruction of the human form.

As a proof, try to have an artist draw one of these costumes, and he will look at it first admiringly, second doubtfully, third despairingly; finally, he will say, "This is all very fine, I have no doubt, but give me something else; it has no form."

Yet women go into ecstacies over these dresses, and pay two hundred and fifty dollars for one, which they will wear six times and cannot make over, willingly.

WALKING JACKETS.

We have no cloak but the waterproof, but we have a fresh supply of the tailor-made English walking jackets, which of late years have obtained fashionable vogue. There is no difference in these of material or trimming, only of cut; yet this is so marked that a lady who wishes to be "well"—that is stylishly—dressed, must lay aside her old one, no matter how fine and handsome it is, and get a new one, or be content to look out of date.

The modification consists in the closer adaptation to the form, the narrow back, the shaping in at the sides, the narrow sleeves, and the altogether simpler, plainer design, certainly much better adapted to such garments, and is infinitely more becoming than the broad, loose, fancifully-cut and slashed coats and sacques which were inflicted upon us a few years ago.

Capes, talmas, and the like, seem to be reserved entirely for winter wraps and waterproofs. The suit seems to grow daily more close and compact, and the addition needed for warmth is made to conform to its general character as far as possible. The dollman is now employed mainly for white cloaks for evening and opera wear, its long loose sleeve and sacque-shape offering no impediment to the preservation of a handsome toilet.

The cuirass jacket, which is simply a plain, round basque without sleeves, is a universal favorite, it is so pretty, so convenient and so becoming. It is made in all sorts of materials, and accompanied by an apron, which is all there is left of the overskirt. It reaches the highest point of elegance in real lace, beaded and striped with velvet, or velvet embroidered, or striped and bordered with beaded lace.

THE NEW CARDINAL HAT.

The new autumn hat is a soft ash gray or brown felt, with a rather broad, flaring brim turned up high on one side above a rather low crown, and embroidered in two shades of gray or two shades of brown upon a slight, leafy application of silk or velvet. Starting from the front is a long ostrich plume laid flat over the crown and curling from the edge of the brim almost to the shoulder. Round the crown is a band composed of folds in two shades of silk or silk and velvet, and the brim at the side is mounted with silk or silk and velvet loops and a pearl, steel or colored glass ornament. On the front of the brim, covering the stem of the plume, is the finishing touch which gives the name to the chapeau. It is a rose or bunch of pinks in the deep "Cardinal" scarlet, a new color, beside which ordinary scarlet grows pale, and this vivid flash is repeated at the back in a ribbon bow placed under the brim. These hats are considered cheap at twenty dollars each, the plume alone being worth ten.

All black hats are enlivened by a touch of scarlet, either upon the breast of a bird, in a flower or a knot of ribbon, and plain gray or black toilettes worn to the theater in the evening are brightened by loops of "Cardinal" scarlet, with ends tied at the back.

Imported French hats are a delusion and a snare. The cost is enormous, the styles often old and nearly always unsatisfactory. *Virot*, one of the most noted French milliners, has sent to this country, for three seasons in succession, bonnets and hats of precisely the same shape and make; round, usually soft crowns and narrow, drooping brims, which give the effect of the fringe of hair over the forehead. Her only real fine point is the quality of her black thread lace.

A rival of hers, *Pariset*, has sent out for evening wear, soft caps consisting of a gathered crown with a ruffle—for a brim—made of thick white faille, lined with pale pink or blue silk and ornamented with a plume set on one side, of white, curled ostrich feathers. They are very quaint and pretty, and to some faces wonderfully becoming.

PAINTING DRESSES.

Costumes have frequently been spoken of as works of art, but there are indications they may become so in a more strict sense than that hitherto employed. Painting really seems likely to supersede embroidery, or at least to divide the honors with it, as a means of decoration.

The very newest styles of chatelaine pockets are made of lustreless satin-finished faille or gros-grain, painted upon the center, upon the flap and upon the straps by which they are suspended, with delicate leaf and flower designs similar to those executed upon fans. The border is deep jet fringe or beaded lace and the effect is really lovely and artistic.

Orders are now being sent for sashes and neckties painted in this way, and I have heard lately of a Frenchman who dyes old silk and stamps it in small broken bars and lines in the most delicate colors, so that it looks like a pretty new figured silk.

JENNIE JUNE.

POLITICAL.

State.

Wilkesbarre has nearly 4,000 registered voters.

The voters registered in Allentown count up 3,998.

The Mauch Chunk *Coal Gazette* says: "Don't vote for Latta, the sheep-taxer of the Southwest!"

The Democracy boast that they are going to carry Pennsylvania. It is certain, however, than Pennsylvania is not willing to carry the Democracy.

The temperance politicians of Blair county met in Altoona on Saturday, and nominated Alexander M. Lloyd for Assembly, and A. A. Stevens for District Attorney. Both accepted. The convention was not a large one.

The Republicans of Bradford county have agreed upon the following ticket: Congress—B. Laporte. Senator—H. L. Scott. Assembly—Dr. Ely Tracy, A. S. Kinney and William Moscrip. Commissioner—Morris Sheppard. District Attorney—J. N. Califf. Surveyor—G. V. Myer.

A Democratic candidate down in Berks, for Assembly, is attracting public attention by his economy. Even his spelling shows the commendable spirit of saving, and he spares a letter wherever possible. He spells his name, Michael, "Mickel," and appointment with one p.—*Lebanon Courier.*

The Harrisburg *Patriot* having been convinced that the temperance movement "is a Republican game," has dropped it. The *Patriot* has our sympathies; it struggled hard to set up a ticket to aid the Democracy by dividing the Republicans, and it has ignominiously failed.

The Democrats of Lawrence county nominated the following ticket: For Congress—R. M. Clendennin. Judge—John McMichael. Assembly—W. J. Black. District Attorney—E. J. Kurtz. Commissioner—Robert Paisley. Register and Recorder—C. M. Keefer. Auditor—Thomas L. Ashton.

Several papers have stated that Hon. John Killinger has been nominated for Congress from the Fourteenth district. This is a mistake. Mr. Killinger has been named by Lebanan, one of the three counties composing the district. Of the other two, Northumberland presents Hon. John B. Packer, and Dauphin has not held its convention yet.

Following is the Republican ticket chosen in Luzerne county: Congress—Hon. John W. Killenger. Assembly—Isaac Hoffer and W. H. Hostetter, Esqs. District Attorney—W. G. Lehman, Esq. Director of the Poor—S. C. Bowman. County Surveyor—Martin Meily. Auditor—Simon M. Krall,

Republicans of Sullivan county have nominated the following ticket: Congress—Col. J. H. Horton. President Judge—Hon. T. J. Ingham. Sheriff—Frank Hanan. Commissioner—Lyman Baker. Auditor—James H. Campbell. No nominations were made for Representative and Prothonotary.

The Republican nominations in Perry county are as follows: J. H. Sheibly for Assembly; W. R. Swartz for Associate Judge; J. W. Williamson for Sheriff; James Whitmer and William Zimmerman for Commissioners: for Director of the Poor, William Shutt; for Auditor, John Bixler; for Coroner, John W. S. Kough.

Plank 4 of the Democratic State platform reads thus: "That we cherish a grateful remembrance of our brave soldiers and sailors." Will the Democratic State Committee officially inform the people of Pennsylvania who "their" soldiers are? Are they the men who fought out to victory a war which the State Democratic Convention declared to be only a record of "debt, slaughter and disgrace," or the men who lost in that war?

The real contrast between Latta and Olmsted is on wool—wool in every aspect—Latta wanted to tax sheep; Olmsted opposed that. Latta voted against the Thirteenth amendment, abolishing slavery; Olmsted voted for it. The "contrast" is there. And as to its being "honorable" to Latta we leave the public to judge. But before quitting this subject we desire to propound this dilemma: If Latta did right in voting for the bill relating to landlords and tenants, was not Olmsted also right in doing the same thing? If Olmsted was wrong in so voting, was not Latta also wrong? And if the presence of one candidate on the Republican ticket who voted for this measure should defeat the ticket, how is it with the Democratic ticket, which contains the name of a man who voted for the same thing, *only in a worse form*? Please reply.—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

The Congressional Conference of the counties of Blair, Bedford, Cambria and Somerset assembled at Bedford, Pa., on Tuesday of the past week, and after balloting until late on Thursday night, adjourned to meet at the Summit, in Cambria county, to-morrow. The contest thus far has been conducted in the most spirited manner, each of the candidates doing their utmost to secure the coveted prize. The balloting has been varied; at one time Barker would have six votes, at other times Cessna six, Blair six, and Kountz six, but on the one hundred and fortieth ballot Barker received seven votes and was supposed to be nominated. Immediately previous to the announcement of the result of the ballot by the President, one of Mr. Kountz's conferees, availing himself of the rule that had been reserved, changed his vote, thus changing the result. Mr. Barker, it is said, feels sanguine or his ultimate nomination.

The various comparisons so far made between Beath and McCandless lack one essential point. Beath, as a soldier, did his duty, and left others to perform theirs. McCandless, as a soldier, took upon himself the management of other people's duty and insolently refused to do his part unless everything else was done to suit his whims. Beath believed it his duty to fight according to the orders of his superior officers, be they whom they might. McCandless believed it to be consistent with a soldier's honor to sulkily retire because a particular General was not kept in command, and because a particular policy was not observed. Beath was loyal to liberty and to his country. McCandless was also loyal—but his loyalty was to McClellan and to slavery. These twin Gods of McCandless being upheld he would fight. If they went down "the post of honor was the private station." They are gone, and McCandless must remain in his "post of honor."—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

General.

The New York *Star*, organ of the Democratic masses, flies the name of John A. Dix for Governor at the head of its columns. The *Star* knows who are the true friends of the workingman.

The Milwaukee *Sentinel* says that in a recent speech at Ripon, Wisconsin, when Senator Corpenter exclaimed, "Where now are your reformers?" one of those awfully practical fellows answered, "He's over in the beer saloon, playing pigeon-hole."

In Ohio, in Kentucky, in Missouri, wherever the treacherous, double-faced demagogues of "Democracy" have lifted up their old party standard, they have reaffirmed the principles of repudiation enunciated as the Democratic party gospel by the last National Convention of that putrid organization.—*Chicago Times.*

"Emancipation and the ballot must stand forever for the colored man," is the way Governor Smith, of Georgia, phrases it. But if his phrase is not empty sound, why is it that Georgia, with a clear Republican majority, goes Democratic by nearly sixty thousand votes? "Emancipation and the pistol must stand forever for the colored man," he should have said.

The poverty-stricken, down-trodden, oppressed, ruined-by-taxation White Leaguers of Louisiana have only spent a little over half a million of dollars within the last three months for such bare necessaries of life as Remington and Henry rifles, swords, ammunition and revolvers, and two or three hundred thousand dollars additional for uniforms with which to clothe their nakednesss. Poor, poverty-stricken fellows! The world is invoked to pity their forlorn condition.

IF THE curious things in science were communicated rather than the materialistic, as presented by Prof. Tyndall and others, both profit and great pleasure would be the result. Take in its contrast the effects of a sunbeam, for example, and one sees the grand result of the most gentle and powerful, and yet variable and versatile, forces. As painted by an artist pen, we see that: The most delicate slip of gold leaf, exposed as a target to the sun's shafts, is not stirred to the extent of a hair, though an infant's faintest breath would set it in tremulous motion. The tenderest of human organs—the apple of the eye—though pierced and buffeted each day by thousands of sunbeams, suffers no pain during the process, but rejoices in their sweetness, blesses the useful light. Yet a few of those rays insinuating themselves into a mass of iron, like the Britannia Tabular Bridge, will compel the closely-knit particles to separate, and will move the whole enormous fabric with as much ease as a giant would a straw. The play of those beams upon our sheets of water lifts up layer after layer into the atmosphere, and hoists whole rivers from their beds, only to drop them again in snows upon the hills or in fattening shower upon the plants. Let but the air drink in a little more sunshine at one place than another, and it desolates a whole region in its lunatic wrath. The marvel is that a power which is capable of assuming such a diversity of forms, and of producing such stupendous results, should come to us in so gentle, so peaceful and so unpretentious a manner.

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Having determined to sell my Farm, I will,
At 11 O'Clock, October 28, 1874,
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One-third of the purchase money cash in hand, one-third in one year, and one-third in two years from sale—the purchaser giving bond bearing interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, and deed of trust on the farm to secure deferred payments.

This farm lies in Monroe county, Missouri, near the Mexico and Paris road, about 12 miles from each, and on the county road leading from Baker's shop to Santa Fe, and on the waters of Long Branch—a fine stream of never-failing water—and containing 470 acres, 70 acres heavily timbered and unfenced, 400 acres well fenced and sub-divided into 6 lots for stock feeding, and 8 fields for cultivation and pasture, besides two Orchards of choice fruit, a large garden neatly paled in, with good gates to each field and lot. About 280 acres of the farm are in Timothy meadow and Blue Grass pasture, with ponds in nearly all the fields for stock. The buildings are a neat frame dwelling two stories high, with 8 rooms, 2 halls, 2 porches and porticos; a large frame meat house and granary in one; a superior ice, fruit and milk house in one; wash house, hen and pigeon house; 2 Barns, one a superior new barn of sufficient capacity for 50 head of stock; a Tenants' house, &c., &c.

Also, on the same day, at 3 o'clock, as Executor of M. H. Crawford, deceased, I will, on the premises, sell the FARM of which said Crawford died possessed, upon same terms as the first. Said Farm lies in Audrain county, on Young's creek, near the Paris and Mexico road, eight miles from Mexico, and contains 340 Acres, 90 Acres of excellent Timber, and 250 Acres in fine state of cultivation, with improvements similar to first Farm.

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Reference—John P. Clark and C. W. Baker, Land Agents, Mexico, Missouri.

I will be glad to entertain any persons wishing to examine the premises at any time previous to day of sale.

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